PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,603—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 9 a.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
30th Sept.	MALTA	6064	......	......
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
14th ,,	ARABIA	7993	......	......
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951	......	......
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th ,,	MOLDAVIA	9500	......	......
18th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
25th ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	......
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th ,,	MOOLTAN	1000	......	......
16th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	......
30th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 25th August, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th Nov. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	14th Oct. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	11th Nov. ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAY 1ST 1905.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	Eden Hall	3810	*Haddy	29th Au.	11th Sep	25th Sep	30th Sep
B	City of Madrid	4899	*Knaut	7th Sep.	19th ,,	3rd Oct.	7th Oct.
B	Merton Hall	4331	Prowse	16th ,,	28th ,,	12th ,,	17th ,,
A	City of Vienna	4672	Morrison	30th ,,	13th Oct.	26th ,,	30th ,,

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	2 Oct.	9 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
KOLA	2170	Tues.	3 Oct.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thurs.	5 Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Fri.	6 Oct.	on arrival E. mail	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on MONDAY 2nd Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 12th Oct. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 29th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
28th September, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. ,,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with tranship-ment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,598	5th Oct. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	5th Nov. ,,
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec. ,,
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. ,,

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 15.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. [illegible]

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPO	L. Scich	6,316	26th Oct.

For further particulars regarding Passage. Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* KAISER	2724	Mohr	9th Oct.
SULTAN	2884	Burmeister	23rd ,,
* REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	6th Nov.
BUNDESRATH	2086	Ulrich	20th ,,

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
4, Medows Street, Bombay, 28th September, 1905.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

SUITINGS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

LIGHT AND DURABLE.

LOUNGE FROM	Rs.	35
VISITING	,,	65
DRESS	,,	75

A SPLENDID CHOICE.

STYLE, FIT, AND FINISH.

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., { HIGH CLASS CASH TAILORS. } **BOMBAY.**

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY "KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

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SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

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H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE ◇ S. & CO. ◇ MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	12	0
6 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P Post	6	0
1 5-lb. tin Terramia Orange Pekoe Tea do. do. do.	5	0

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE
Bombay Wholesale Agents:—
MESSRS. **BRADFORD & CO.**

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.	
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12	per lb
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12	,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES FOURREES, etc.	1 12	,,

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th Oct, 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 360	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 585	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice verse, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Coglinio	17th Oct. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belatto	17th Nov. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

WELL FITTING

SHIRTS.

		½ doz. Rs.	a.
Twill		10	8
Soft Gauze		18	0
Fancy Oxford		21	0
Best Zephyr		25	8
Dress 4 fold linen Fittings	Rs. 24-0	27	0
	,, 30-0	33	0
Double Collars ,,	3-0	3	12

MOTOR CAR WATCHES

SOUND, Keyless Lever movement guaranteed to withstand the rough wear which, a watch fitted to a Motor Car must necessarily receive. Fitted with atmospheric compensation balance and brequet hairspring. The latter prevents displacement of Hairspring in the event of severe blow or fall. 2½ inch dial. Nickel case.

The Watch is supplied with perfect fitting Nickel Case with Screw Holes for attaching to Car, the angle at which back is cut brings dial of Watch prominently before Car occupants.

8—DAY.	RS. 45
30—HOUR.	RS. 35.

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS.
CAREFULLY ADJUSTED AND REGULATED.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.

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RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

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DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS:—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal placesof the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the Race Stand, Poona, at 8 A.M., on SATURDAY 30th September, 1905.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 28th, August 1905.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st October 1905, the Through MAIL and PASSENGER TRAINS between POONA, BANGALORE and MYSORE via HUBLI and HARIHAR will run as under :—

DOWN TRAINS. Read from Top. — UP TRAINS. Read from bottom.

Mail	Passenger	Stations.	Passenger	Mail
H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
19 30	22 35	D. Poona........A.	13 15	6 5
9 9	15 58	A. Belgaum. ....D.	20 41	17 44
9 20	15 52	D. Do. ....A.	20 21	17 35
14 5	22 35	A. Hubli ......D.	14 7	12 50
14 20	23 18	D. Do. ......A.	11 55	12 40
18 34	4 21	A. Harihar, ...D.	6 23	8 41
18 44	4 29	D. Do .....A.	6 11	8 33
5 40	18 27	A. Bangalore...D	16 20	22 39
7 45	2 Mixed 40	D. Do ....A.	5 Mixed 45	17 15
13 25	6 0	A. Mysore.....D	21 30	11 40

For further alterations in the timing of Trains over this Railway from the 1st October 1905, see the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 22nd September, 1905.

NOTICE.

MESSRS COX and Co., Bankers and Army Agents, of 16 Charing Cross, London, hereby gives NOTICE that they will OPEN a BRANCH OFFICE in CANADA BUILDING, Hornby Road, Bombay, on the 2nd of October, 1905, for the convenience of their Clients in India, and others who may wish to avail themselves of their services.

In addition to the facilities they offer in their usual Banking and Agency Departments, Messrs. COX and Co. are now prepared to undertake any business connected with their Passage, Shipping, and Supply Departments recently opened, and also to effect Insurances of every description with the best Offices on favourable terms.

Full information as to the various branches of their business may be ascertained on application.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY for a period of 3 years and 5 months from November 1st, 1905, of TIN KIT BOXES, required for the Bombay Presidency Police.

2. Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Inspector-General of Police, Poona.

3. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Inspector-General of Police, at Poona, will be received at his Office during office hours on the 15th October, 1905.

4. The Inspector-General of Police does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

5. A sample Tin Kit Box can be seen and information as to the approximate number required obtained at the office of the Inspector-General of Police, at Poona, on any day (holidays and Sundays excepted), between 11 A. M., and 4 P. M.

L. H. SPENCE,
For Inspector-General of Police.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY for a period of 3 years from April 1st, 1906, of articles of CLOTHING and LEATHER ACCOUTREMENTS, HORSE EQUIPMENTS, etc; required for the Bombay Presidency Police.

2. Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Inspector-General of Police, Poona.

3. Separate tenders should be submitted for articles of Clothing and Leather Goods. Sealed tenders addressed to the Inspector-General of Police at Poona will be received at his Office during office hours on the 1st. December, 1905.

4. The Inspector-General of Police does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

5. Samples of the articles required can be seen and information as to the approximate number of each article to be supplied obtained at the Office of the Inspector-General of Police at Poona on any day (Holidays and Sundays excepted), between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

L. H. SPENCE,
For Inspector-General of Police.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold ; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected ; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

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WARDEN & Co.,
BOMBAY.

TO SMOKERS.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

GOREY'S PLANTERS,

CHEROOTS OF LATEST BRANDS !

THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.

ALSO

BEST GERMAN HAVANA
From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,
Per Box of 50.

UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V. P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order
TO
E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT. BOMBAY.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrild of London) fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT " Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

" CLARESQUE " PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A LADY wishes to teach English to FOREIGN LADIES and GENTLEMEN. For terms apply to Box 2018 Advt Dept., " Bombay Gazette."

ON View—At Crawford's Auction pieces of Venetians, Cashmere, Flannels, Flowered Silk, Doverskin, &c. For particulars see our auction column.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR BUSINESS PEOPLE.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business Upcountry.——WANT POST as Manager or Assistant in it, Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds, Myrabollams, and such articles of Exportation. Pressing and Ginning Cotton, Working Flour, Oil, Sugar, Rice Mills. Have served, as Agent in charge, European Firms, Erected, and Dismantled Factories, for 20 twenty years. Proficient to advise on new Stations, Industries and Machineries. Highest Testimonials. Address, " COTTON," care of " Bombay Gazette."

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener. 16, Forbes Street. Bombay.

THE PATETI and NEW YEAR SPECIAL BARGAINS.—Come one ! Come all !! Inspect our fresh consignment consisting of all kinds of Perfumery, Oilman's Stores Teas, all kinds of Patent medicines, Eau-de-Cologne, Perfumed and medicated Soap, Jams, Jellies, etc etc., at a specially reduced rate only during the auspicious season. All articles sold on a week's approval and hence customers will not have a bad bargain at Maneckjee Patel's, 70, Parsee Bazaar Street, Opposite Bengali's Girls' School, Bombay.

WANTED :—A LOAN OF MONEY on the Best Security. Apply Box No. 1958. Advt., Dept., " Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No. 1234. Advt. Dept., " Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhaut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all :—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares, Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Tardeo, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply " Q." care of " Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas ; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee ; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay ; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

PAY NOTHING.—A Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity in English p. p. 100 Gratis. Post free on application to Vaidya Shastri MANISHANKER GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, Jamnagar Kathiawar

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Reviews Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply " O. O." care of " Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the " Pall Mall Budget " size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage ; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
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No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instruction from the Store and Shipping Officer Messrs MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. at the Town Barracks Commissariat Office Godown, Fort.

A quantity of serviceable and unserviceable stores ghee and other miscellaneous articles.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain Sweepings F P Bales of Cotton &c, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G I P Railway Co. Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p m, at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, bags of grain seeds, cotton seeds, moho flowers, bales F P cotton, matches, cigars, bagging, old rags, gum, old wood, firewood, empty casks, etc. etc.

AUCTION SALE of Railway Plant, Stores, &c., &c., at the B B and C I Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs MENESSE & Co. have received instruction to sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 3rd and Wednesday the 4th October, 1905, at 1 p.m., each day, at the B B and C I Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel :—

A quantity of railway plant stores, &c., &c., consisting of hose leather, delivery bellows, forges, India rubber scrap, beaters and picks, rivets, drums kegs, lamps of sorts, leather scrap, machines of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, bridge material, girders, zinc scraps, pumps, cast and wrought iron, old rails, steel scrap of sorts, wheels and axles, wood gas lamps, locks, brass hydrants, earthenware pans, bells, old files, old fire bars, iron tubes, Manilla ropes, screws, wire crossings, glassplates, stocks, taps and dies, saws, iron and steel bars and plates and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment marked on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month failing which the same will be sold on account and risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 29th September, 1905.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tamarind Lane, Fort, next to Marble Depot, and above Hindu Hotel the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs lined tapestry marbletop tables and teapoys, cabinet, side-board, bedsteads, almirah, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables chest of drawers, cupboards, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, table ornaments, wind-proof lamps, picture, carpets, etc the property of Mrs. A Desa.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECES OF VENETIAN COATING, Cashmere, Tennis Flannel, Velveteen, China Flowered Silk, Alpacca, Doverskin, Khaki, Drill, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned—

All wool venetian coating, half cotton coating, Cashmere, single and double tennis flannel, white serge, blue and black velveteen, flowered silk, China flowered silk, checked Italian, alpacca, doverskin, khaki, drill, nett. etc.

N.B.—The pieces are from 6 to 45 yards, and will be sold singly to suit the buyers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS THE "COZY CORNER" AT DOONGERSI ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

Valuable immovable property situate at Doongersi Road, Malabar Hill, known as the " Cozy Corner " formerly the property of Mr. H. N. Vakeel and purchased from him by Nawab Syed Sirdar Alikhan consisting of a block of building and outhouses, a garden covering an area of 6,922 square yards or thereabouts. The above property will be sold under orders of the said owner and with the consent of Mr. Hormasjee N. Vakeel by auction by Messrs. Crawford and Co. at their rooms TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th September, 1905, at 4 o'clock subject to a reserved price.

Particulars and Conditions of sale are ready and can be obtained from the auctioneers or from Messrs. Nanu, Hormasjee and Co., the Vendor's attorneys at their office No. 89 Meadow Street, Fort, from whom orders for inspection can also be obtained.

On SUNDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Police Station Bungalow, Jacob Circle, opposite the Bomanji Petit Mill, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table, large mirror back sideboard, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, set of drawing-room sofas and chairs marble-top table and teapoys, cabinet, bedsteads, almyrahs, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, glassware, crockeryware, best electroplated ware, silver ware, real Dresden figures, rich table ornaments, carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamps, fowls, etc., the property of H. A. Brewin, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture, such as tables chairs, meatsafe, sofas, almyrah, chest of drawers, cupboards, teakwood bedstead writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, square piano.

1 Treasure chest, a fine specimen of Indian workmanship and exhibited at the St. Louis Exhibition.

On account of the Underwriters, S. S. c, 61-1 Bale 25 pieces Meltons 48 "+1181 3-4 yards.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Jeverbhai Hurjivan consisting of ivory bangles, gold necklaces, armlet, rings, gold watch by Joseph Sewill, pearl bangles, necklaces, armlet, brass utensils, wearing apparel, locks etc.

AT 2 P. M,

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
3 Gents new bicycles " Coventry Flyer 25 " frame.
1 new Gents' high grade bicycle by Lloyd Birmingham with free wheel and brake.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 glass side brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On MONDAY, the 2nd October next at 4 p. m., Messrs, CRAWFORD & Co., will sell, by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Grandage and Co. of 78 Princess Street, Manchester the following 15 cases of white shirting :—

G.C.—T.V.C.—1-5 6—5 cases ex. Massillia.
7-9—3 cases ex. Gairloch.
10-12—3 cases ex. City of Agra.
13-14—2 cases ex. City of Vienna.
20-21—2 cases ex. Circasia.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ARTHUR ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo at 4 p. m., on the premises, by order of the Vendor and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Bai Kunkoo, wife of Kasturchand Mohunchand and Kusturchand Mohunchand, the undermentioned landed property : —

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground formerly belonging to Haroon Mahomed, and now belonging to Haji Suleman Abdul Vahed, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate, lying and being at Arthur Road, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 748 square yards, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 7305 and 7306, and street No. 163 and 165, and bounded on the east, west and south by fazendari land, and on the north by the Arthur Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., Solicitors for the Vendor at their office on the Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 29th September, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole of the building materials of house Nos. 6-9. Old Nagpada and 24-30, 2-14. Mahomedkhan Pakhadi.

AUCTION SALE OF BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

Ex. S. S. " Trieste "

S. H. 243. 1-35—35 cases real Austrian Bentwood chairs.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirement of purchasers.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT, and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c. 3 cases grape nuts.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 grey Arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong iron grey Arab horse (entire,) 14—1 3/4 hands rising four
1 handsome strong bay Arab mare, between 13 and 14 hands rising four sound and quiet.
1 Jaffrabad cow with calf.
1 handsome strong English-built brougham in very good order.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th September, 1905.

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Capital paid up.................. Gold $3,250,000 ; 00
Reserve Fund and
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LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Str. Within, E.C.

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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,080
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CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.............................£110,000

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND..............£525,000

HEAD OFFICE :

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay.	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras.	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.......... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS .... „ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.

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London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Kobe.
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The Bank of England : The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL...................................£800,000
RESERVE FUND.......................£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...............£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

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Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

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Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

PANDIT
D. GOPALACHARY'S
AYURVEDIC
PLAGUE
REMEDIES

A POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Buboes.

Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

Testimonials.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says : "I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

The Dt. Forest Officer, Gordon Hadfield Esq., Ooty, says : " Out of 40 plague cases I treated, 37 got all right. These medicines were most excellent and efficacious.'

Robert Bake, Esq , Kullakamby, writes on 13-6-04 : " ....The ointment has the effect of dissolving the bubo, which is a great boon where medical aid is not procurable......."

Numerous other testimonials.

All other Ayurvedic medicines always in stock. Catalogue of medicines post free on application.

Pandit D. Gopalacharlu, Ayurvedic Doctor and Senior Physician, S. K. P. D., Hospital ; Professor, S. K. P. D., Ayurvedic College, Madras; and Examiner, Mysore Ayurveda Vidvat Examinations.

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FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch) ; Twice or Once a week ; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

MOTORS REPAIRED under an Expert European Mechanic. Motor Car, Cape Hood and Canopies made of latest designs. Parts, Accessories, Petrol lubricants, etc, supplied.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

Best English-built, smart stylish and elegant looking new and second hand carriages suitable for Gentlemen, Rajas and Princes always to be had in stock of various patterns.

Under the Patronage of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, as suppliers of Carriages to His Excellency the Governor.

Decent, Easy, Comfortable English carriages with single and pairs of horses can only be had from

HORMUSJI SORABJI & SONS,
5-12, QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE

A LARGE VACANT PIECE of valuable hilly ground at Tardeo suitable for building Chawls or Buffalo Sheds lying on the West of and close upon the Oriental Mills and bounded on the East by the property of Mr. Karrimbhoy Allibhoy. It measures 5,550 Square Yards in area and bears Collector's New Survey No. 7074. For Plans and Particular's apply to

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Well call over at once

A 1 Boots and shoes made to order at very moderate prices.

JOSEPH IVAN & Co., Professional Shoemakers, from the celebrated Andreas Neider of Vienna, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited

---

Youth & Vigour

TO ALL

MEN.

EVERYONE who is suffering should write for this Prescription. No matter how weak and debilitated you are, nor of how long standing your disease may be ; you should seize this opportunity of being cured. It matters not how your disease has been acquired, nor how many medicines or treatments you have tried without obtaining a cure ; I guarantee a restoration to Health, Strength, and Vigour by the use of my Prescription. This Prescription has obtained a world-wide fame, and has cured many thousands of sufferers from these most distressing and weakening maladies. It renews Manhood and gives Health, Strength, and Vigour to the Weak. Stops all drains and losses. It cures Nervous Debility in every form, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Impotence, Despondency, Melancholy, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Fœtid Breath, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, &c., &c. Write to-day, and take advantage of the cure offered to you. It will cost you nothing, and will make your life bright and happy. Send stamped addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph Hope, St. Cloud, Worthing, England. (Name this Paper).

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DLE IDEAS IN 1905.—By Gerome K Gerome Author of Three Men in a Boat	2 10
THE LUNATIC AT LARGE. A Novel. By J. Storer Clouston	4 8
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MISREPRESENTATIVE MEN. By Harry Graham. Illustrated By F. Strothmann ...	2 10
LIFE IN THE MERCANTILE MARINE. By Charles Protheroe	3 1
PITCHER IN PARADISE. Some Random Reminiscences Sporting and otherwise, By Arthur M. Binstead...	2 10
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THE FORD. By Arthur E. G. Legge.
THE EXPLOITS OF JO SALIS. By Wm. Greener.
THE CLAIRVOYANTE. By B. L. Farjeon
THE CHALLONERS. By E. F. Benson.
THE FOOL ERRANT. By Maurice Hewlett.
CAPTAIN AMYAS. By Dolf Wyllarde.
THE VICISSITUDES OF EVANGELINE By Elinor Glyn.
ACCARAT. By Frank Danby.
RS. ALEMERE'S ELOPEMENT. By Charles arriott.
E PRODIGAL SON. By Hall Caine.
E SUBURBANS. By T. W. H. Crosland.

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ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS
ARE RADICALLY CURED BY
ACORIDINE.

THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

An excellent preparation for all stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.

It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA, and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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BEYNON & CO.,
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TRADE MARK
BIG
CURES MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
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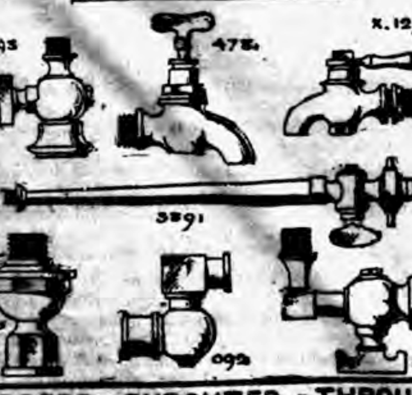

ORDERS EXECUTED THROUGH MERCHANTS ONLY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Mazagon, 3279 tons, Captain W H S Hall, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo

The steamer Neptune, 2,153 tons, Captain A Henderson, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast

The steamer Edendale, 717 tons, Captain J Moss, sailed yesterday for Busreh, in ballast

The steamer Wallace, 2,532 tons, Captain W Smith, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H McDiarmod, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachee 25th via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo, Mr Leslie Smith, Mr T M Pawalla and 3 ladies as cabin and 205 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt Hood	Royal Navy
R I M Dufferin	Lt Vines	R I Marine
H M S Lapwing	Lt Comar Barker	R Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Mayo	Comdr Browalow	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 28

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2531	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Lonsdale	2343	Lee			M M & Co
Landaura	2 55				M M & Co
Ismaila	238	Steboing			M M & Co
Vadsia	3164	G Hinner	Calcutta	30-8	M M & Co
Akbar	1441	Baldwin			H C Joosub
Crusador	2214	Brown			Ralli Bros
Madura	1773	Bamber	P Gulf		M M &Co
Onda	3410	Alton			M M & Co
Dumra	762	Hirst	Karrnoni		M M & Co
Ujina	3426	Honywood			M Mackenzie & Co
Dalfel	659	Villberg			F F C & Co
Bhundara	215	Brocq			M M & Co
Peninsular	292	Palmer			P & O Co
Zambesi	2116	Rooney			W & A Graham & Co
Clan Mackenzie	1921	Wittman			F M & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Cole			M M & Co
Lawada	2124	Sullivan			M M &Co
O Kara	3138	Bowman			M M & Co
Rheinfels	3510	Dicks	K'chi	3-10	Glade & Co

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Lhasa s	McDearmed.	Karachee Sept 25

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Querimba s	Smith	Calcutta, &c
	Clan Sinclair s	Shariffs	Jeddah, &c
	Kapurthala s	Hirst	Persian Gulf
	Edendale s	Moss	Busreh

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Wallace, Smith for Calcutta
" Mazagon, Hall for Kobe
" Neptune, Henderson for Calcutta

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Yarra left Marseilles for Bombay on the 27th inst, at 11 a m and in ordinary course should arrive on the 12th proximo.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, September 29 1905.

1 Arms and equipment will be issued to members at Head-Quarters on and after 1st October, between the hours of 6-30 a m and 5 p m.

2 Copies of the Annual Report 1904-05 have been received from the Press, and can be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

3 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be available on Sunday next the 1st proximo, for practice for the Transvaal Volunteers Shooting Match Competition.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING.

Bombay, September 29 1905.

1 There will be a parade on Church Gate Sands on Tuesday next, the 3rd proximo, at 7 a m. Dress—Khaki.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B. L. H

HIGH COURT.—September 29.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYEBJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

613-04—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Soonderji and Co vs Surabhai Vajeshanker and others—Bhaishunker K and G and Little and Co—Part heard

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.
For dismissal.

668-03—Mulla and M—Shewji Bhoji and others vs Ally Mahomed Fray—Bhaishunker K and G

For Consent decree.

741-01—Maganlal J and G—Moreshwar Vinayak vs Vinayak Sadanand and another—Nanu H and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

333-05—Dikshit D and S—Laiji Ramji vs Haridas Gokuldas and others—M B Chothia.
404-04—M B Chothia Laxmidas Gordhundas and others vs The Administrator General of Bombay and others—Dikshit D and S.
335-05—Matubhoy J and M—Damji Hirji vs Ruttan widow—Captain and V
275-8789—Tyabji D and P—Hurgawandas Hathidas vs Bhawoo and others—Chitnis and M
318-10319-05—Dikshit D and S —John Michael Simon Adamji Peerbhoy and others—Bicknell M and R
369-05—Matubhoy J and N—Shamsudin Hyderji vs Isabh Shaik Tyeb Thanawalla—Little and Co
250-02—Dikshit D and S—Kanjee Bhanjee vs Devram Keshavjee In—Person
409-04—Ardeser H D and C—Kharshedjee Byramjee vs Ardeser Jeevanjee and another
753-01—Nadirsha and T—For pauper Bhanibai widow vs Viljee Khoda and others—K B Mehta

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

319-05—Pestonji B and K—Bhawoo Bapoo and another vs Cooverji Jamsetii Daruvalla—Ardesir H D and Co—For Postponment
103-05—M B Chothia—Bomanji Shapurji Chothia vs Dayabha Harkisson.
252-04—Mirza and M—Kashibai widow vs Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein—Little and Co
495-02—Kanga and P—Gangaram Pranjivandas and another vs Nanabhai Vajechand and another—Tyabji D and Co

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report

869-01—K B Mehta—Bai Rattanbai widow vs Shah Versey Khairaj and others
650-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Gooldas vs Khushalchand and others vs The Bank of Bombay and others—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co
1-05—Jehangir and S—Madhavjee Dayal and another vs Motinavahoo widow and another—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co.
345-05—Maganlal J and G—Vulice Mahomed Peer Mahomed vs C A Ellis—In person.
290-05—Mansukhal J and H—Khimjee Purshotum and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M B Chothia.
576-04—Little and Co Runchordas Vithuldas and another vs Kesserbai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co
748-04—Wadia G and Co—Devkarand s Ramcoover vs Rampartap Buldeodas—Tyabji D and Co
425-04—Captain and V—Sarabai widow vs Rabiabai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co
249-02—Pestonji R and K—Ebaji Oomersey and others vs Walji Mathuradas and others—Tyabji D and Co
552-03—Capta and V—Thucker Vasanji Hirji vs Thucker Damodhar Malhonji and others—Payne and Co
729-02—Maganlal J and G Rambhan Bhikaji vs Balwantrae Bapu Sakharam and others—Ardeser H D and Co

UNDER a recent Indian Army Order the men of the Royal Horse Artillery serving in this country are no longer to wear their "jackets." In the present craze for altering uniforms one cannot be much surprised at anything which occurs, but the Horse Gunners will feel very keenly this last stroke of the reformer's pen, even though they see the British Cavalry, in the same Order, deprived of their tunics, gauntlets and girdles. The change says the "Pioneer" has come about in this way. The tunic of the Cavalry and Infantry and the "jacket" of the Horse Artillery have been abolished in the case of all troops serving in Colonial stations, and India is now following suit. At Home the dress of the soldier is to be made more and not less attractive in order to induce men to enlist, but once having caught the recruit and being assured of his service for a certain number of years, most of which will be spent in India or elsewhere abroad, the military authorities become severely practical in the matter of his dress in foreign stations. The argument, as regards India, is that the "jacket" is seldom worn except during the cold weather at Church parades and great ceremonial occasions and that smartly-cut serge will do just as well. The wearing of "lines" will still be allowed, but these have never been provided at the expense of the State. The officers will retain their cherished "jackets," but they will only be able to don them at levees and on State occasions—never when parading with troops. All our sympathies are with the Horse Gunners in India, who have deserved well enough of the country to earn the right to be left alone. But the official cry is for uniformity everywhere outside England, and so the "jacket" has gone the way of the tunic in the case of the rank-and-file in India. And yet the King himself is Colonel-in-Chief of the "Royal Regiment."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Sept. 27.

SECURITIES—		
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£89 9-16	= + 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£99 3-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-2	= + 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 7/16	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	28 1-2	= do
2 months hence	28	= do
Spot in New York	61 5/8	= do
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25'15 1-2	=
Berlin "	20'43 1-4	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4'85 3/4	= + 1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1-8 per cent	= do
6 " " "	3 1/4 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2 per cent	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 3-4 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	2 7-8 per cent	= + 1-8

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 80,00,000

Rs. 51'10	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 3'20	do	Bombay
Rs. 2'40	do	Madras

Rs. 57'30 at 1s 4 1/32d.

Minimum rate received 11 per cent, average rate 16'03

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 14'20	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 8'50	do	Bombay
Rs. nil	do	Madras

Rs. 22'70 at 1s. 4 1/16d.

Minimum rate received 11 per cent, average rate 16'06
Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 82,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 80,00,000
Extra allotments Bill on Bombay Rs. 30,000 at 1s 4 1-16d.
Extra allotments, Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s 4 1-16d.
Extra allotments Transfers on Bombay. Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s 4 3-32.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 A/S nominal steady
RAPESEED—
Brown 35 1-4 S.-O. buyers firm
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 38 S-O done firm
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York. 8 7-8

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef	28-9
" Mutton	31-

Tone of Auction firmer.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet, East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total Sales 7,000. Spot 5'80 — 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 15-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 23,000. Futures closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'69	5'69	5'72
—1	—3	—3
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5'75	5'78	5'80
—6	—3	—6
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
5'82	5.83	5'84
—6	—6	—6

Receipts at U S Ports	46,000
Do last year	73,000
Exports to Great Britain	15,000
Do. do Continent	9,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10'91 — 21
Futures, month of Dec	10'66 — 20
Do. do. March	10'26 — 21

a Declined owing to bear pressure and bulls unloading and weak cables.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 1-2
Futures, month of Dec	10'65 — 11
Do. do. March	10'91 — 12
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 27th Sept. 1905:—

Cotton	1,634	bales.
Wheat	10,895	cwts.
Linseed	2,600	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	170	do
Gingellyseed	218	do
Poppyseed	nil	
Groundnuts	174	do
Castorseed	1,676	do
Rice	7,131	do
Myrabollams	11	do
Cottonseed	1,486	do
Mowraseed	1,501	do
Gram	1,201	do
Joowar	5,091	do
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, Sept. 28.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s. 4 1-4
Do. 6	do.	do.	1s. 4 3-8
French Francs 3	do.	do.	170 1-2
Marcks 3	do.	do.	138 1-2
Hongkong 30	Days Sight		141 1-2
Shanghai 30	do.		195 1-2
Japan 30	do.		149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	99'1
1st Settlement 2nd October	99'1
2nd do. 1st November.	99'1

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 7th Sept.	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 10th Aug	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 17th Aug.	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone firm.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready sellers	6 8 0
Forward Sept. suttah	6 10 6
RAPESEED.—Tone steady, more doing.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6 0 0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7 0 0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.	
Ready	6 15 0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.	
Ready	28 0 0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady few sellers.	
Howree Khandeish	39 0 0
15 per cent Mixed	36 0 0
WHEAT—Tone quiet.	
White Delhi Ready	4 12 0
Do Pissy 85 per cent	4 14 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—easier.

Estimated sales	7,000 bales
Imports	1,000 "

Sept.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'64	5'64	5'67
—5	—5	—5
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5'70	5'73	5'75
—5	—5	—5
Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
5'77	5'78	5'79
—5	—5	—5

COTTON.—The local market is steady with prices unchanged. There is a moderate enquiry from the bazaar to cover previous sales and purchases of new Bengals and Berars are reported by an export European house.

The "Sutta" bazaar closes as follows:—

Bengals Fully Good, January Rs.	187 1/2
Broach M.-G. Good March "	238 1/2

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	3	3	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	2	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	0	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	11
Total	6	7	79
Total plague deaths to date ...	304,597	926,028	
same date last year	21	18	117

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MODY—September 28, Bai Jer'ai, daughter of Mr Edulji Nasarwanjee Sethna, and daughter-in-law of the late Mr Jehangheer Hormasjee Mody, aged 22. Deeply regretted. Funeral this morning at 8, Fort, Parsee Bazar Street.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BURR—September 24, at "Croton Close" Madras, Evan Cuthbert, the youngest son of the late Frederic and Aphra Burr. Friends please accept this intimation.

NORTH—September 21, at Yellandu, Hyderabad, Deccan, Joseph Harold North, Assistant to the Colliery Manager, Singareni Collieries, of Tredegar, South Wales, aged 25 1/2 years.

WILSON—September 24, at St Thomas's Mount, Eliza Penelope Wilson, relict of the late Madras John Wilson, aged 73 years.

THE PRESERVATION OF HEALTH

is the first essential to the enjoyment of life. Whatever your ailments may be there will always be found an antidote.

Kemp and Co., Ltd., have always on hand a very large and well-assorted stock of everything in the Pharmacopœia.

Their widespread reputation for PURITY and RELIABILITY easily mark them as first in the land for all that is just as you expect it in the field of medicines and Drugs.

They also supply Optical Goods, Photographic Apparatus and Accessories, Hospital Appliances, and in fact everything that is generally expected to be found in a wholesale and Retail Drug store.

If you will sent for a complete Price List you will find it a useful thing to have in the house.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 50m. High water, 11-27m., 11-54a. Low water, 5-0m. 5-27a.
P. and O. s. s. Arabia, with English mails of 15th instant, due to arrive at 9 a.m.
Students' Brotherhood, "At Home" Widow Remarriage Hall, Girgaum, 5 30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements China Japan and Australia per s.s. Arcadia will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a.m. on Tuesday the 3rd October.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the above Orphanage:—Sheth Laxmidas Chanda Ramji Rs 300; Sheth Rutonsey Mulji for prizes to the orphans on the occasion of the prize distribution Rs.125, R. B. Keshawji N Sailor for prizes to the orphans Rs 75, Sheth Dayal Khimji for feast and utensils Rs 92-2-6, Sheth H B Koorlawala Rs 51 4 A certain Parsi gentleman Rs 25 R V Patwari, Chief Dewan, Palanpur State Rs 15 Bai Nandkunwar Taverchand Rs. 2, The Hindu Milk Supply Co Rs 2, Shah Kalyanji Thakarshi Rs 1.

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of August last, there were 61 horses 178 bullocks, 1 deer, 2 she-goats and 19 dogs at Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of August, 87 horses, 164 bullocks, 5 cows with calves, 1 he-buffalo 2 he-goats, she-buffalo, 2 calves, 2 cats and 47 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 83 horses, 171 bullocks 2 cows, 1 he-buffalo, 1 calf, 1 cat, 2 she-buffaloes, 2 she-goats and 39 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 5 cases among horses, 2 cases among bullocks, 1 case among cows 1 case among calves 1 case among she-goats and 14 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following of animals were treated as out patients during the month:—4 horses, 1 bullock 1 buffalo, 33 dogs, 1 goat, 2 fowls, 1 crow and 2 parrots.

TELAGU TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Telagu Temperance Association an "At Home" was given by Mr N. N. Woobugal. This being the first attempt of the kind, was well attended by young and old. Short speeches were made by Mr Rao Saheb Manaji Rajooji and Dr. Telang and others pointing out the good results that may accrue from gatherings of this nature, Mr. N. D. Kavi M. A., of the Rajcoomar College dwelt at length on the evil effects of intemperance and Mr. B. S. Tarkhud the Secretary of the Students' Brotherhood, congratulated the organisers of the meeting and pointed out that though he had the proud privilege of belonging to an institution, as its Secretary, which aims at the moral elevation of students, the object of the Society under whose auspices they had met that day were equally noble. Refreshments were then served. After greetings, the gathering dispersed with the hope that another opportunity will soon bring them together.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN A TEMPLE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court, Appellate Side, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Bhupat Meeroo, who was convicted by Mr. S. Padamjee, Additional Sessions Judge of Admedabad, in July last, of an attempt to commit murder, and of voluntarily causing hurt with a dangerous weapon, and was sentenced to an aggregate term of five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The facts of the case were that the complainant, Dadabhai, obtained a decree for Rs. 100 and odd against the accused, and the decree came to the Mamletdar to be executed, as the accused was an agriculturist. His house was therefore to be attached and to be sold. On the 6th May last, the complainant, Dadabhai, one Kuber, and Jethalal went to a temple in the evening, and after the usual formalities, sat on the otta. Here all of a sudden, accused came up from the west and stabbed Dadabhai twice with a dagger. He was about to strike a third time, when Kuber caught his wrist. The accused immediately took the knife in his left hand and stabbed Kuber on the right arm. Jethalal thereupon grappled with him, but the accused gave him two cuts with his knife, one on the right cheek, and another on the right shoulder. While Jethalal and the accused were struggling, Kuber pulled accused by one of his legs and threw him down. As soon as he fell, one Mathoor put his feet on his left hand and snatched the knife from it. The accused was then secured, and information was given to the police. The injured persons were sent to a dispensary. The accused set up no defence until the last hour, when he said that in the year before last, he leased somebody's land, which the complainant was cultivating, and so, as he became angry, the accused gave it up. Complainant then, said the Sessions Judge, had no reason to be angry at all. The Sessions Judge said there could be no doubt about the intention of the accused to cause death, or else he would not have given two successive stabs one after the other, and attempted a third. He was found guilty of both offences, and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

THE MSS. OF COL. JERVIS AT THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

AT a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society on Wednesday, Mr. R. P. Karkaria read a paper on the late Col. T. B. Jervis and his Manuscript studies on the Mahratta people and their history. Mr. James MacDonald presided. Mr. Karkaria in the course of his remarks said: When he saw these MSS. which were presented to the Society last July by the son of Col. Jervis who was a geologist in Italy he at once found that there was much that was valuable in them, and he gladly took up the suggestion of the Hony Secretary to write a paper on them. He took up the task all the more readily as he learnt that their Hony. Secretary was soon to resign the post he had held with such marked ability for five years, owing to his departure from this country. The best wishes of the Society accompanied his stay at home and he hoped that he would be amongst them soon to give the benefit of his high literary ability. Jervis was a distinguished Engineer Officer of the East India Company, who worked here in Western India for nearly thirty years from 1813 to 1841. He came of a distinguished Anglo-Indian family which had hereditary connection with India. His grandfather was Chief of Surat and died there in 1774 and his father was Assistant Resident in Ceylon and died at Jaffnapatam in 1797 where his son was born in the previous year. The famous English Admiral Sir John Jervis who afterwards became Earl St. Vincent was a second cousin. Jervis passed many years from 1820 onwards in making the Statistical and Topographic Survey of the Konkan. That Mahratha district had just come into English hands owing to the fall of the Peishwas in the battle of Kirkee in 1817, and Jervis was able to observe at first hand the condition of the people as they were immediately at the close of Mahratta rule. He had unique opportunities of coming into very close contact with the people as he studied their Mahrathi language and took an interest in their history. He later founded the Konkan School Society which did much for the education of the people of that county in those early days. He translated several English scientific books into Mahrathi which were used by the native scholars in those days as text books. He was a great friend and encourager of early English Missionaries, especially Dr. John Wilson to whom the Society owes so much and Dr. Murray Mitchell just dead. But he was opposed to proselytism without conviction and had the greatest respect for all religious differences and susceptibilities. It was not generally known that he planned and executed the old Wilson College building in Khetwady.

During the course of his official work in the Survey of the Konkan he utilised his opportunities to write about the people a sort of reports which have later become famous as Moral and Material Progress reports. He sketches the administration under the Peishwas and discourses at length on the duties of their various officials, the Deshmooks Despandes etc. He gives descriptive accounts of the various classes of inhabitants of the Southern Mahratha Country, among which Mr. Karkaria read an extract from his account of the Mahrs, a very useful part of the village population. The chief value of Jervis's account lay in the fact that it was written at the close of the Mahratha and the beginning of British rule and that therefore it furnished excellent materials for comparing the condition of the country and its people as therein portrayed with their state in later times and now. When as at the present day, British rule is severely criticised and its beneficent effects on the land doubted by several critics, the picture which Jervis draws of the effects of native misrule ought to be very edifying. What he says for instance about the disorganisation of capital and labour and about wages of labourers is very important in this connection.

About Mahratha history there was one important study in which Jervis has brought together the accounts of more than a hundred families who have taken part in Mahratha annals. These clans like the Gokhles, Gaikwars, Pritinidhis Sindhies and others have their deeds and genealogies here recorded in a very methodic and lucid manner. There was in one of these MSS. volumes a literary curiosity of some value. It is a memorial to the Directors of the East India Company on behalf of Jervis and his work on Survey signed by the most distinguished men of science of the day in 1838. Here we had the autographs of men like the Duke of Sussex president of the Royal Society, Herschel, Airy, William Rowan Hamilton, Faraday, Lyell, Murchison and others. These MSS. volumes would be found of interest by the members and Mr. Karkaria closed by quoting the words of the donor that they would possess a far higher interest in Bombay than elsewhere for a large number of persons seeking information regarding the matter treated and that they would prove to be of the utmost importance to some one or other.

Mr. James MacDonald in offering the hearty thanks of the Society to Mr. Karkaria for his paper said that now those MSS had been so ably brought before the Society they would glean much from them on the lines indicated in the paper which was valuable as research work. He suggested that it would be interesting to have another paper on these MSS. from him bringing out more points. Mr. K. R. Cama in seconding the vote of thanks said that Mr. Karkaria was an original worker in such MSS and had given the benefit of such work to the Society on many occasions before.

SEQUEL TO A MILLHAND'S FIGHT.

ONE MAN KILLED.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was caused amongst mill operatives and others, while returning home from their mills on Wednesday evening in consequence of some of the mill hands of the Alexandra Mill, fighting with some of the bricklayers employed at the Allarukhia Bone and Saw Mills, at the junction of Reay and Albert Roads. As a result of the fight one Mahomed Nabibux, a bricklayer, stabbed one Raoji Shewa, a Hindu employed in the same mills, with a penknife, killing him. It appears that about noon on Wednesday a woman named Jankibai, employed as a labourer to bricklayers who were working in the above mills was insulted by a bricklayer named Abdool Hamid Unjinkhan, who, it was alleged, had made improper proposals to her. She mentioned the matter to her husband, Govind Balla, who worked in the same mills. Govind reported the matter to the mill watchman, who in his turn brought the matter to the notice of Allamkhan Hooseinkhan, the mistri of the bricklayers, with the result that Abdool Hamidkhan was censured for his misconduct. However the woman Jankibai would not work in that part of the mills for the remainder of the day. At 6 o'clock in the evening, all the employes knocked off work and the bricklayers, eight of whom were Mahomedans and one Hindu left the mills and when close to the junction of Reay and Albert Roads, they were met by the operatives of the Alexandra Mill. Among the latter were Sowlia Tookaram, Marooti Shewa and Dhondoo Succaram, all of whom reside in the same house as Jankibai and who on being informed of what had happened in the Allarakhia Bone and Saw Mills accosted Abdool Hamidkhan and asked him for an explanation of his conduct towards Jankibai, who was their caste-woman. Abdool Hamidkan replied that the matter did not concern them and that they had better go home. They exchanged hot words for a while when Abdool Hamidkhan finding that the Hindus would not release him, began laying about freely with the hammer and trowel, which he had in his hand. He gave a blow to Sowlia on the neck with the hammer, knocking him down. He dealt with Dhondoo and Marooti similarly and then ran away with some of his companions towards the Bone and Saw Mills, followed by a gang of Hindus. He was, however, secured outside the mills by two Hindus named Essoo Khundoo and Balla Govind, while one Baboo Balla disarmed him. While this was going on Raoji Shiva, a muccadum employed in the mills, caught hold of a bricklayer named Mahomed Nabibux and holding him by the collar of his coat shouted out to the Manager, Mr. Ali Mahomed that he (Mahomed Nabibux) had killed three men. The Manager, thereupon, directed Raoji to search him and while he was doing so, Mahomed took out a clasp knife from his waist and plunged it on the right side of Raoji's chest and then ran away. The police on being informed Superintendent Nolan, Inspectors Carter and Cauty proceeded to the spot and removed the injured men to the J. J. Hospital. Raoji died on the way while the others were detained in the Hospital for treatment. Mahomed Nabibux is still at large and is being sought for by the police. Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, opened an inquiry at the Morgue yesterday regarding the death of Raoji Shewa, aged thirty-five. After the body was identified, the inquiry was adjourned.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. More precious than Gold. Diarrhœa dysentery and cholera are, through the summer's heat carrying off the young as the winter's cold destroys the aged. In the most acute case, where the internal medicines cannot be retained, the greatest relief will immediately result from rubbing Holloway's soothing Ointment over the abdomen. The friction should be frequent and brisk, to insure the penetration of a large portion of the unguent. This Ointment calms the excited peristaltic action and soothes the pains Both vomiting and griping yield to it; where fruit, or vegetables have originated the malady, it is proper to remove all indigested matter from the bowels by a moderate dose of Holloway's Pills before using the Ointment.

THE ECLIPSE IN MID-ATLANTIC.

To how many people has it been given to see, with the naked eye the Evening Star in an open sky at midday? Probably but few out of the millions of stargazers in the world could claim this. Yet such was the chance which, with other interesting circumstances, befell a party of travellers on the broad bosom of the Atlantic. The time was August 31 last, and the occasion the solar eclipse.

We were in long 20'26, lat, 51'02, and heading E. N. E. for the south-western corner of Ireland. Cold, rainy weather and dull skies for four days past had given little promise of fair conditions for the moment to which we were looking. What chance was there of a clear sky just for that one important hour upon which all depended? And what chance of our being near or even on the path of total obscuration? We knew that we were not far off it that was all, writes "Leod" in the "Westminster." But the day broke bright with a fresh N. E. wind and through a white waft of fleecy clouds the sun broke often enough to raise our hopes high.

At ten minutes past ten the first sign of the approaching shadow could be seen by field-glass at the N. E point of the sun's orb—to use an unscientific but simple mode of description—the narrowest of segments clipped like a fragment from the rim of an Elizabethan crown-piece. Soon the segment had become the bite of a hungry boy from the circle of a penny bun, and was seen to be of a dark copper shade. By 10.30 a quarter of the sun's surface had gone. By 10.50 all that was left of it was a crescent about the size of the moon entering her last quarter; and the light thrown on the ship's deck and the line of gazing faces was of that blurred, smudged kind with which dwellers in our smoky towns are only too familiar as a phenomenon more natural than full sunlight. So far an eye inattentive to the sun's course would have noticed nothing strange. But now began a series of more rapid changes. An ever broadening band of clear sky appeared ahead of our boat, and within a few minutes the darkened ball, fringed by a crescent, as it were, of single brilliants sparkling along its N. W. to S. W. edge had stepped out of its cloudy trammels into an unobscured heaven. The moment could not be more propitious. It was now 11.5, and the course taken by the shadow, from N. E. to S. W. had blotted out everything except this fine rim. Would it envelop the north-western side of the ball? That was the question. The answer was not long in coming, for by 11.10 the crescent had begun to creep round in a northerly direction, and we knew that the shadow's full breadth had passed the broadest point on the sun's disc, and that we were now as near to a total eclipse as we should ever be. It was a disappointment, for the difference probably did not amount to more than two minutes of the sun's arc. Nevertheless, the scene as it was was well worth taking in. Overhead the copper-black ball—like a window closely shuttered except where through the narrow slit poured floods of thin golden light with a throbbing motion which seemed to the eye to expand, contract, and again expand, as if the inner forces of light were trying to burst their unnatural barrier; all above us the cloudless sky, shading, in place of the familiar blue, into tones of sapphire and deep ultramarine, with the planet Venus twinkling high up, "in deep amaze" no doubt at her own daring; around us, and taking the reflex of the sky, the boundless expanse of swelling ocean, a forbidding surface of violet-ink hue, except for one lane of pale gold which pointed to the sun, and the few wave-crests which glinted against the rays into sickly yellow, amber, and green. And we ourselves? Surely for the moment we might have stood for a tableau illustrating the Ancient Mariner. The light fell on haggard faces, lustreless eyes and livid lips; the deepest tan was faded to a sallow brown; the deck itself was ashy grey and every footstep upon it had a certain air as of the movement of spirits in twilight:

WE WERE A GHASTLY CREW.

But soon the tide of life began to flow again; every minute light, warmth and colour returned; and by 11.30 the vision, grizzly, if splendid which had attended us on our way for those few minutes, had faded into the light of common day once more though the sunlight was still of a lemon tone, the sun's orb only half uncovered, and the last traces of the retreating shadow had not passed away till the clock pointed to noon.

Perhaps the most impressive feature of an event which few of us may witness again was the intense illuminating power of the sun's rays when so small a fraction of its orb was free from obscuration. Yet what a distance between the

HOLY LIGHT, OFFSPRING OF HEAVEN FIRST-BORN

and that weird gleaming in which we stood! It is not difficult after such an experience to imagine how the ancient Romans could associate an eclipse with the birth of a two-headed calf or the talking of an ox in Etruria as a manifestation of Divine wrath.

POSTAL NOTICE.

PARCEL POST TO NEW ZEALAND.

The rates of postage applicable to parcels for New Zealand [including Cook or Hervey Islands, Suwarrow Islands, Fanning Islands, and the Islands of Palmerston (Avarua), Savage (Nine), Danger (Pukapuka), Rakaanga, Manahiki, and Penrhyn (Tongareva)] will be reduced with effect from the 1st October 1905, and the rates that will apply to such parcels posted on and after that date are shewn below:

	Rs. a. p.
For a parcel not over 3 lbs.	1 8 0
For a parcel not over 7 lbs.	2 4 0
For a parcel not over 11 lbs	3 0 0

2.—The other conditions applicable to parcels for New Zealand remain unaltered.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

AT a special meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust Board held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presided; and the other members present were the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, C. I. E., Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Mr. Sassoon J. David, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. A. G Viegas, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey; and Mr. W. N Shilstone, Secretary.

THE DRAFT BILL.

Consideration was resumed of the report of the Committee upon the draft Bill to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act of 1898. Several sections of the draft Bill were discussed, some alterations were made and the Bill was adopted.

LAND REQUIRED FOR RAILWAY PURPOSES.

The meeting considered a letter from Government suggesting that as a portion of Scheme No. 5 was required for railway purposes, it would be necessary to revise the scheme.

The Chairman proposed that the Engineer should be directed to prepare a revised scheme for the area named.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim proposed as an amendment that, when the revised scheme was submitted, the Chairman should submit the proposals dealing with all schemes under consideration and relating to the north of the Island in detail.

As the members considered that the amendment would cause delay, it was negatived, and the Chairman's proposition was carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE CALABRIA EARTHQUAKE FUND

The following is the list of subscriptions received in aid of the sufferers by the recent earthquake in Italy.—Mr N M Wadia, C I E, Rs 250; His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, Mr Bomonji D Petit; Societa Coloniale Italiana Navigazione Generale Italiana; Mr F Crocco, Mr Giovanni Gorio, each Rs 100; Mr J C Kiddle, Mr G Belsito, Mr L Boggiano, Mr F Cornaglia, Messrs Colonello and Sons, Messrs Mengini Bros, Mons W de Kleum, each Rs 50; Rubattino Co's Staff Rs 40; J I L Rs 50; Mr Q Quintaba Rs 30; Mr F E Hardcastle, Mr D Oliva, Mr D Ashram, Mr Pokermull Permeseeridas Mr Kessowji Kanji, My Mite, Messrs Ahmed Dawji Bros Mr C Somnath, each Rs 25; S S Capri Rs 24; Dr Mayr, Mr L Colonello each Rs 20; Mr W Rudimsky; Mr J Beodien, Mr M Quintaba, Mr A Pataceo, Mr O Fonda, Mr G Giacchetti, Mr B Laharchand each Rs 15; Sums below Rs 15, Rs 291. Total Rs 1890.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all chemists, Grocers, &c.

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for overhauling your wardrobe.

You want some new clothes for the cold weather. If you have not already worn the "LALIMLI" pure wool fabrics

NOW
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We do not say they are "equal to the imported fabric." We claim without hesitation that our materials are better. Test them. We guarantee everything we make to be pure, unsophisticated wool. These are some of our lines :—

Flannels, Serges, Tweeds, Homespuns, Worsted Coatings, Broadcloths, Superfine Cloths, Greatcoat Cloths, Servants Clothing, &c. Also Blankets, Rugs, Lohis, (Shawls), Putties, Horse Clothing, Jerseys, Socks, Underwear, &c., &c.

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HYDROCELE in any form, RUPTURE, HERNIA, ELEPHANTASIS, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, are cured thoroughly by vegetable oils and Pills—price Rs. 10 for 20 days' treatment. Bleeding and Blind PILES, FISTULA, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum causing irritation and burning are cured without the least pain—price Rs. 4-8 for Ointment and Pills for 15 days. FATTY or WINDY BODY, the undue increase of belly and abdomen, waist. loin and all the other parts of the body of both male and female causing weakness and depression. Patients do not find rest under such condition and feel miserable. They can, to their surprise, find reduction in their size from 4 to 6 inches after 15 days' application of oil. Price of oil for 15 days, Rs. 4-8. SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and other obstinate diseases of uterus are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be—price of Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8. LEPROSY, Black and White, and BLOOD DISORDERS are cured by a well tried and infallible remedy, consisting of pills and ointment, which will give vigour to body and purity to blood, price for 25 days treatment, Rs. 10. DIABETES, and complaints akin thereto, are entirely cured by harmless vegetable pills. Pills for 15 days, Rs 6-8.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat and chest, giddiness, vomiting, thirst, hiccough are safely relieved and appetite restored, price of pills for 15 days, Rs 4-8. All NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood or pus discharges from the nose, causing obstruction to breathing are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

N. B.—The Medicines are free from mercury or any kind of injurious drugs. Upcountry patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and duration of the same for my guidance. Apply to Dr. V. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Tardeo Bridge near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Ground Floor, Tardeo, Bombay.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF HEMIDESMUS.

THIS preparation of the Indian Sarsaparilla, Ununtamul is the most reliable and most effective Blood Purifier ever introduced for Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, Boils, Ulcers, Pimples and all skin disorders.

Price per bottle Rs. 2-8.
E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

From H. L., Rangoon—Gentlemen—Since your "Essence of Hemidesmus" had done me such a world of good, I had much pleasure in recommending the same to my brother, who has desired me to write and order for him two bottles per V. P. P.

You can safely rely on me furthering the curative powers of your patent.

From Mr. T. M. MONGHYR.—"Kindly send by rail four bottles more of your Essence of Anuntmool like last sent. The first bottle given to the party for whom I got it, suffering for nearly two years, has worked like a miracle."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

"Swadeshi"—Your letter is much too personal for publication.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29, 1905.

PANAMA AND GUATEMALA.

THE South American Republics seem determined to make ready for the increased prosperity which the completing of the canal through the Isthmus of Panama is bound to bring them. People who do not believe in a practical adjustment of the difficulties attending that great undertaking will say they have ample time to put their houses in order before the tide from the two Oceans flows peacefully through the canal. It is certain, nevertheless, that they are already showing increased activity, and that the commercial attention of other countries is being attracted to what they are doing. The "Memorial Diplomatique," a well-informed French weekly, watches their progress and in an article on Panama shows what the youngest, but by no means the most modest, of these Republics, is doing. In November 1903, it rose in revolution and proclaimed its secession from Columbia and constituted itself into a new State, under the name of the Republic of Panama. It possibly felt the coming greatness of the Isthmus and desired to reap some of the benefits for itself, instead of remaining an integral and silent part of Columbia. The United States was not apparently ignorant of the intention of the Panamans and lost no time in concluding a treaty with the new Republic, which practically transferred the administration of the future Canal and a zone at each side of it to the older and greater Republic. This seemed the best arrangement Panama could make, if she desired to see the Isthmus pierced. Her own resources were quite inadequate for the task. Since the French project had failed, the United States and Columbia had been negociating incessantly and diplomatically, Washington doing its best to get all the advantages possible out of the undertaking which the United States were prepared, in a manner, to guarantee. Columbia erred in seeking to draw still greater financial advantages out of the project, advantages which the chief negotiator was unwilling to concede. The consequence was that Panama, looking on and having little or no voice, in the pourparlers awoke, to her own importance, seceded from Columbia and entered into a treaty which had for its chief object the construction of the Canal that would do for the countries of the New World what the Suez Canal does in such generous measure for the Old. The result of this spirited action on the part of Panama is that the date on which it may hope for the completion of the Canal is brought nearer, though the control of that waterway by the United States is more absolute than it would have been under the Columbian regime. Panama, however, will have many advantages; she must have the profits that will accrue directly from the inter-oceanic traffic, and many indirect benefits resulting from the industrial and commercial development which is bound to fall to her share as the privileged, if limited possessor of one of the most important arteries of the world's trade. A whole new industry must spring up which will be all the greater from the discovery of cheap coal in the Isthmus itself. There is every reason to hope that Panama will yet play a fine role in international commerce.

In a letter from Guatemala to the same paper, we get some idea of the progress of that Republic and of the wealth at her command. At the Paris Exhibition, Guatemala displayed many agricultural and mineral trophies that entitled her to a high place among industrial nations. Her coffee was excellent, but France, owing to her high export duty could not expect to learn its value. Most of it goes to Hamburg; her fine timbers presented an extraordinary variety, of which commerce has hitherto made scant use. The mines of Guatemala are only beginning to be exploited and have hitherto produced little. There are old prejudices to be overcome, before European capital will flow into the smaller American Latin republics; they are held to be too devoted to revolution as a pastime, and in spite of the fact that peace and order have reigned there now for many a day, they have to live down a bad reputation for instability. President Manuel Estrada Cabrera now rules well and wisely over Guatemala. In agriculture, coffee, sugar, maise, and caeutchouc are the chief exhibits, the latter in increasing quantities. Great Britain, the United States, France and Germany are the chief absorbers of her outturn, Germany taking more than all the other countries put together, while she sends thither only a quarter of what she exports therefrom. One of the best proofs of the spirit with which Guatemala is facing the new dispensation is the care she now bestows on public instruction. The last creation of the President, who is keenly alive to the advantages of education, is the Technical School, recently opened. It is built in the country, that rich and fertile tract which the word in Guatemala denotes. Fifty children, taken from among those whose parents could not pay school fees, find in the simple but admirably constructed building, instruction, food and lodging. A well thought out programme combines physical exercise with intellectual labour, and an apprenticeship to different trades. Gymnastics, swimming, riding, military training, take a high place in the curriculum, besides technical instruction. Great attention is paid to the teaching of living tongues, French, English German being taught as well as Spanish, the language of the country, and they are taught in the order suggested by nature. The pupil first learns to speak them, then studies their grammars. A course, comprising law and instruction on the duties of a citizen, help to form these young persons into defenders of the Republic. The inauguration of this School, though it may seem a small thing when compared to what older countries are doing, but which is a marvellous advance for a Southern Republic, was the signal for a display of general enthusiasm. There is little doubt that Guatemala is paying the most strenuous attention to measures of reorganisation which will enable her to develop her enormous economic resources. When the Panama Canal is an accomplished fact, all the American Latin Republics will find themselves in a tide of prosperity which should carry them to a high level of commercial success.

KARACHI PORT TRUST. THE year ending with March has proved to be the most favourable that the Karachi Port Trust has known. The result of the year's working was a surplus of Rs. 8,74,359 the closing balance being Rs. 16,21,000. Of this, Rs, 7,46,641 were brought forward from the previous year, the receipts were Rs. 32,68,266 while the expenses were Rs. 23,93,907. More than half the balance is held in Government paper of a face value greater than the amount invested. A busy year was expected and the administration report shows that the anticipation was justified. The increase of receipts over expenditure is accounted for by the increase in the wheat trade from the Punjab and by the expansion of the import trade, the total result being an increase of Rs. 4,88,630 on the working of the previous year. It is gratifying to see that the Port Trust has decided to abolish the contract system of working the piers and wharfs, as well as the import yard. For the last three years these have been worked departmentally and the last year the increased profit accruing to the Trust amounted to Rs. 40,057 the gross tonnage showing an increase from Rs. 1,273,259 in the previous year to Rs. 2,133,841. Turning to expenses, the total on capital works amounted to Rs. 5,37,338 of which Rs. 70,928 was provided from revenue, Rs. 3,16,432 from loans, Rs. 43,959 from the Depreciation and Replacement Fund and Rs. 90,604 from the surplus balance. The heaviest items were on account of plinths and railway work and the necessity for additional engine and boiler power as well as dredging and purchasing new dredging appliance.

In commenting on the report Mr. R. P. Barrow, Chairman of the Trust says: "The year was not only very successful from a financial point of view but was also of importance as witnessing the initiation of a far reaching scheme of improvement of the Port, the carrying into execution of which will take several years. The need for altering and extending existing arrangements in order to provide all the facilities which modern trade demands, has, for a long time past, been under the consideration of the Trustees and was emphatically forced upon their attention by the great increase of shipping, which had to be provided for, during the wheat export season of 1904. They accordingly addressed Government and asked for the appointment of a Committee of experts who should advise them as to the direction in which improvements might be effected and who should draw up for them a comprehensive scheme, providing for immediate requirements and at the same time capable of being carried out in parts, as funds became available." In response to this application, Government appointed a Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Walter Hughes, C. I. E., Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, Mr. J. R. Bell, late Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, Mr. E. F. Jacob, C. I. E. Traffic Superintendent of the North Western Railway, and Mr. A. Muirhead, General Traffic Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The Committee met and after making a thorough inspection of the Port, hearing the evidence of merchants, officials and others interested in its trade submitted a report, which was received about the 24th April. Ever since the receipt of the report, a Sub-Committee of the Board has been continuously engaged on considering it, in order to advise the Board as to the best means of carrying out such of the suggestions as are most suitable to the circumstances of the Trust and, it is hoped, that when the new Administration Report is submitted, it will be possible to record that the exact scheme has been definitely decided on and has received the approval of Government, that the necessary financial arrangements have been made and that the work has been commenced.

TRUSTS AND THE DRAMA. To residents in Bombay, indeed to all Anglo-Indians who periodically leave the districts to come back for a time to city life and pleasures, it sounds ironical that Trusts and counter-Trusts are being formed to supply dramatic fare to the inhabitants of New York. That is the ostensible reason, but the nature of the rivalry that has sprung up promises little attention to the artistic side of the drama, and America seems likely to continue drawing upon England for its plays. After all the primary object of a theatre is to present plays more than to act as a frame to the charms of a popular actress. We are now told that a company has been formed with a capital of nearly three hundred thousand pounds to fight the American Theatrical Trust. No one, who takes a serious interest in the drama, can but feel grieved that it is to suffer, as it is bound to do, under the auspices of a Trust and all the rigging which accompanies such a guardianship. The formation of an Anti-Trust Company might under other conditions be a step in the right direction, but it savours too much of the methods of the Trust itself to promise any real help. America has produced so many excellent actors and actresses that London is bound to suffer, if the present American cliques are further narrowed in their scope. It is, however, only reasonable to suppose that England is capable of finding an adequate supply to meet the demand for stars. Looking back over ten years, it is astonishing to note how very few artistes have been brought forward from the second ranks. English managers have long favoured the short-sighted policy of preferring to engage known artistes from America at fabulous salaries to looking for equally capable artistes in the provincial ranks. A three month's attendance at provincial theatres must convince even the most dismal croaker of a "decadent drama" that there are far more unknown artists on tour who are worthy of appearing before London audiences than there are among the ranks of the much advertised stars. It is this attitude on the part of managers to neglect the natural training ground that has caused salaries to be raised to a pitch that profits the managers across the water who have made voyages of discovery and long contracts with their finds. It is to be hoped that the disturbances in American circles will have the effect of stirring up the London manager to a sense of his responsibilities and of making him give a chance to those who, having won their laurels have had, as yet, no chance of displaying them. Under the present regime the English stage is peopled almost exclusively by English and American members of the Trust, and the quickest road to the front rank in London Theatrical circles is via New York. It is hard to see where the fight, which Messrs. Schubert and Dano Belasco have started. will end, but despite the undesirability of Trusts on general lines, it is hard not to wish that some really enterprising body would take India in hand and supply dramatic performances with some degree of regularity. We were told that a new theatre was to be built in Bombay, but the prospectus of the Company was the last we have heard of it. It is. perhaps, too much to expect anything this year, but at least we may hope to find that sufficient energy has been displayed to give some tangible results in a year's time and that Bombay will not only be provided with a theatre, but with companies worthy of continued patronage. To secure this even a Trust would be welcome.

SALT FROM YEMEN. THE revolt in Yemen has had it seems an unexpected result, in causing a considerable loss to the budget of the Ottoman debt. The numerous salt pans that exist in Yemen, particularly at Salif, export many hundreds of thousand of tons to India, and are very favourably situated for this traffic, on account of their proximity to India, and because the boats have not to pass through the Suez canal, and pay the heavy passage dues. All trade is at present interrupted.

WITH the exception of a few irresponsible German papers there is a general expression of approval of the Anglo-Japanese treaty throughout Europe.

ENORMOUS damage has been done to the railway on the East Coast, the line being broken in many places as the result of a cyclonic storm on Monday. A typhoon at Manilla has done damage to the extent of a hundred thousand pounds.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Mohomedan inhabitants of Bombay, in connection with the Royal visit, will be held at Moozafrabad Hall, at 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

THE exact date of the Viceroy's departure from India is still unsettled.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. China with the outward mails of the 22nd instant, left Suez at 5-30 a.m. on Sept. 28.

THE camp offices of the Army Headquarters will reopen in Calcutta, about the 6th November.

COLONEL A. W. Smart, R.E., will be placed on the retired list on the 19th proximo, on attaining the age limit.

THE death is reported, on the 24th instant, at Jhansi, of Captain Beamish, I.M.S., 87th Punjabis, from enteric fever.

SIR LOUIS DANE, on his return from leave on the 24th proximo, will rejoin the Foreign Office, as Secretary, in the beginning of November at Calcutta.

IT is understood that the Viceroy will visit Indore on his way to Bombay to lay the foundation stone of the new buildings in connection with the Daly College.

LORD KITCHENER'S forthcoming tour to Rawalpindi and other military stations may extend over some weeks.

SIR UGYEN WANG CHUK, the Tongsa Penlop of Bhutan, has accepted the invitation of the Government of India to be present in Calcutta during the Royal visit.

SIR CHARLES RIVAZ, after resuming charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the 16th Punjab from Sir Denzil Ibbetson on the 16th October, will remain at Simla about ten days and then probably proceed direct to Lahore without making any autumn tour.

AGRA which is one of the worst affected districts of the United Provinces reported half an inch of rain yesterday and light rain has fallen in South East Rajputana, where it will also be invaluable.

IT is notified that gold and silver and other precious articles, which have hitherto been debarred from transmission by parcel post to Australia, can now be sent to any of the States of the Commonwealth as insured parcels.

SANCTION has been accorded to the survey by the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway Company of a metre gauge railway from Agra to Hathras, a distance of about 29 miles. The survey will be known as the Agra-Hathras Railway survey.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Sept. 26, was 566, giving a death-rate of 34·84 per annum per thousand as against 44·42 the corresponding period of last year, and 50·00, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 43 died from fevers; 36, plague; 1, measles; 1, cholera; leprosy; 56, phthisis; 31 diseases of the nervous system; 121, affections of the respiratory organs; 33, diarrhœa; 14, dysentery; 46, still-born; 118, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 19; Brahmin, 19; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 275, Hindu low caste, 56; Musalman, 99; Parsee, 15, Jew 2; Native Christian, 21, Eurasian, 2; and European, 4. The total number of births was 414 as against 456, the corresponding period of last year and 380 the average over the past five years.

THE anniversary of the death of Grace Darling took place the other day. She was born in 1815 and died from consumption in 1842, four years after the wreck of the steamer Forfarshire while on its passage from Hull to Dundee. Thirty-eight persons out of fifty-three perished. The Outer-Fern lighthouse-keeper, James Darling with his daughter Grace, ventured out in a coble, while a tremendous sea was running, and rescued a number of lives. The Humane Society voted gold medals to Grace and her father, the Treasury gave Grace £50, and a sum of £750 was raised for her by subscription and £270 for her father.

ALL SORTS OF BOOKS.

THE MAID OF THE RIVER, by Mrs. Campbell Praed, (T. Fisher Unwin) is an Australian story, in which a very beautiful and inexperienced girl falls in love at first sight with a man, who deliberately exerts a fascination over her, to which she in her sensitive youth responds. He has no principles whatever and his character is of the most selfish texture, he is in fact, a transparent scoundrel to every one else, but Nunaina Destiac, who believes in him utterly and when he establishes himself as her lover, she keeps their love secret at his bidding. Finally he induces her to go through a fraudulent Scotch marriage, which deceives her complete. She is a charming little person though given to overmuch mooning by the river. It was when thus idly engaged on its bank, she first met her betrayer. There is not much that is characteristic of Australia in the story, beyond the names of the places, the life described is a narrow and sordid one. Nunaina and Willy Chase are the only persons, who rise above the wretched level of the society introduced to us. Poor Nunaina, when she discovers the real baseness of the man she thought she had married, becomes as vindictive and determined as before she had been gentle and yielding. Her love for her child and pride in him even when she realises that he is looked on as her shame, raise her to great heights. Her determination, on realising that the man she thought her husband failed to keep his promise to marry her legally and was on the eve of marrying another, to bring an action for breach of promise against him is a shock to the reader, though it seems the only way to punish the wretch. But it brings Nunaina down to an ordinary level, and not a pleasing one. Her step-mother, who is first represented as an impossibly vulgar person, without any of the finer feelings of humanity, displays the kindest and most protecting love for Nunaina just when it is most needed. The slatternly careless woman helps her with the most delicate consideration through her hour of trial, when one would have expected her to storm and scold. Willy Chase [illegible] a fine constant fellow, and deserved better treatment. The blot in the story is the long course [illegible] deceit that Nunaina successfully carried on to [illegible] own ruin, because of the powerful control her [illegible] bad lover possessed over her. If she had al[illegible] delicate qualities attributed to her, it would [illegible] been impossible for such a nature, however [illegible] cent and inexperienced she was and unused [illegible] ways of ordinary mortals, to enter on and p[illegible] in so double a life. But Mrs. Campbell P[illegible] made it seem probable and inevitable hav[illegible] to the love and confidence inspired by th[illegible] cious beauty and charm of the villain of t[illegible]

THE SUBURBANS, by T. W. H. Crosl[illegible] Long). The author of "Lovely Woman [illegible] Unspeakable Scot", whether by reaso[illegible] ness of the subject, or that it was not [illegible] genial to his particular genius, is not so [illegible] when he deals with the unlucky section o[illegible] society, who are dubbed suburban by "pe[illegible] culture." There is no doubt whatever th[illegible] Crosland describes them well, and in every [illegible] public and private, of their lives. The chapter on the "Loves and Marriages" of Suburbia is most instructive and realistic. Marriage is declared to be a failure there more frequently than in other parts of the world. Women's rights, it seems, were first thought of in Suburbia, bloomers were another of its products. As for love making in that region it is here cruelly said that

"only too frequently it may with justice be summed up as a mere matter of a calf and a hoyden—a giggling, scant-brained boy and a calculating, pot-hearted girl."

The engagement of such a couple is not fraught with joy, and is liable to change should either Suburban meet with a better financially endowed partner. If they do marry they do not "settle down" in an artistic fashion but

"go more or less sourly on their dreary way in an association which resembles more nearly the association of lodger and landlady, or of galley-slave and over-woman, than of husband and wife in the proper sense of things. For in nine cases out of ten your suburban woman is an utter shrew, termagant and scold. She 'begins as she means to go on' on the advice of the fat and puffy matrons who invariably gather round her in her early wifehood, and she goes on with something of a vengeance all the rest of her life."

Everything in Suburbia is mercilessly and, we fear justly, held up to ridicule or contempt, from its architecture to its gardens, and from the master and mistress to the step-girl. It depresses the reader to wander through its respectable streets and make acquaintance with the deadly uninteresting dwellers therein. But Mr. Crosland has studied his theme and dilates well on its every impossible point.

THE ETERNAL LIFE, by Hugo Munsterberg (Archibald Constable and Co.. half-a-crown) is in the form of a philosophic address in the first person explaining the views of a scientific man to a friend at the moment of their return from the burial of a valued companion when their minds were naturally speculating on the great question of a future life. The scientist recognising that his friend expects to see the deceased again in the great beyond, seeks to show that he by a different chain of reasoning arrives at the same point—the belief in eternal life—as his friend who rests his convictions on the basis of a more simple faith. He declares himself neither a sceptic nor an atheist. He tries to show how science and religion "belong together" and that the deepest truth of science and the most earnest religious thought are compatible. In doing this he frequently says much that might shock the emotional professor of religion, though he finally works round to a high phaychological position, in the rarefied atmosphere of which it is extremely difficult to follow him to grasp the reasons he gives for uniting science with religion. There is one expression of his views :—

"In our temporal, causal world there is not, and there cannot be, anything of real value because everything comes to view as the cause of something else and nothing is an end in itself. The clay may be valuable because you can make bricks from it; and those bricks valuable because you can make houses from them; and the houses valuable because they protect the human body and the human body is valuable because it preserves the nation; and the nation is valuable because it preserves the human race; and the human race is valuable—why, I do not know. In that temporal order of things that human race may fall into the sun, or a comet may overturn the whole earth,—why are the atoms of the universe not just as good if they go on without that swarming humanity on the surface of the earth-planet; why was the earth not just as good before that surface protoplasm grew into human shape? Who has the right to say that one combination of atoms is better than another?—it perhaps produces a special effect, but why is that effect better than another? . . . Our will assumes attitudes in which ultimate ends are acknowledged and respected—they are good in themselves, they are absolute values, they give to life that which makes it worth living and these subjects and their acts are real outside of causality and time, valid in the world of eternity."

Tthis is all very nebulous, nor is the writer any clearer or more comforting in another sentence towards the close of his treatise :—

"We are beyond time; our hope and our strife is eternally completed in the timeless system of wills, and if I mourn for our friend, I grieve, not because his personality has become unreal like an event in time, but because his personality as it belongs eternally to our world aims at a fuller realisation of its intentions at a richer influence on his friends. This contrast between what is aimed at in our attitude and what is reached in our influence is indeed full of pathos, and yet inexhaustible in its eternal value."

Hugo Munsterberg never defines what he means by "eternal," he seems to imply it is that great "when" in which man plays his part for a short span, and into which he sinks when life is over; but there is no definition about the philosophic attempt at postulating a settled view, far less a firm belief. Lovers of abstract theories will rejoice in this little book and in its dainty outward form it will satisfy the gentle theorist.

THE GREEN FLAG and other stories, by Sir A. Conan Doyle, (George Bell and Sons.) A most excellent collection of stories concerned with war and sport. The first one is of an Irish hero, who distinguished himself against the Hadendowas and their Sheik, when he served with the "Royal Mallows" on the borders of the Nubian desert. The other tales come from every quarter of the world. St. Kitts contributes one hero, France another, an English mining town a third. There are battle incidents in the West Indies; in French territory and sea-tales from the wild wide ocean, an exciting horse-fair event in Ireland, a fox-hunting story, one of war-correspondents competing with their news, another of antiquarians on the hunt, and so on. Every page as brisk and amusing as the skilful Conan Doyle knows how to make it.

OUR LATEST TREATY.

FAVOURABLE OPINIONS IN EUROPE.

IRRESPONSIBLE GERMAN CRITICISM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

Tokio has been illuminated in honour of the new Alliance.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The French Press has received the Anglo-Japanese Treaty favorably and says there is no reason why it should cause Anglo-Russian ill-feeling. It considers the safety of Indo-China strengthened by the Alliance Japan, it adds, is a power with which France enjoys excellent relations.

Article 4 is viewed with alarm at St. Petersburg and considered to be open to the widest interpretation.

A few weighty German papers consider the Treaty unobjectionable, and the rest declare it most menacing and urge a Russo-German Counter Alliance of which it is believed M. de Witte's visit to Berlin is the precursor. They advocate the inclusion of France.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The Japanese Minister, at Berlin, has communica d the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty to Count Buelow who, it is understood, cordially welcomed ecognising the advantages of the open door.

ANGLO-JAPANESE SHIP COMBINE.

al Five Million Sterlings

ARGE ORDER FOR STEAMERS.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The "Standard" states that an Anglo-Japanese ip-owning combine has been formed with a capital of five millions sterling with offices in London and Liverpool, the latter to be partly staffed by Japanese.

They are buying forty of the transports purchased by the Japanese Government, besides several huge cargo steamers.

JAPAN PUSHING TRADE.

A Big Scheme.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the next Japanese Budget will provide for commercial agents in India, South America and Australia to push trade.

NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER AT TOKIO.

M. Korostovtseff Appointed.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The "Morning Post" says, it is stated, that M Korostovtseff, one of the Secretaries at the Portsmouth Conference, becomes Russian Minister at Tokio.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

M. de Witte Leaves Berlin.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The signature of the Franco-German agreement, regarding Morocco is postponed pending its final revision. It is stated that Germany has recognised the special rights for which France contended.

M. de Witte has started for St. Petersburg after the most cordial interview with the Kaiser.

The French papers affirm that the agreement over the Morocco question is due to M. de Witte's representations.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

M. de Witte has arrived at St. Petersburg and was most enthusiastically greeted at the station.

FIGHT AT BUDA-PEST.

Many Wounded.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

A fight took place at Buda Pest, last night, between the Oppositionists' supporters and the Socialists. Forty persons were stabbed.

TYPHOON AT MANILA.

Enormous Damage.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

A typhoon has taken place at Manila, in which ten natives were killed, 500 injured and a thousand rendered homeless.

Damage done amounts to £100,000.

HONOURS FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES

G. C. S. I. and G. C. I. E.

The King has invested the Prince of Wales with the Grand Cross of the Star of India and the Grand Cross of the Indian Empire.

FARMING SCHEME IN EAST AFRICA.

Lord Hindlip Starts for Mombassa.

Lord and Lady Hindlip leave England to-morrow en route for Mombassa in connection with the farming scheme established last year.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CHATHAM BLOWN UP.

No Serious Damage.

THE CANAL TO BE CLEARED IN FOUR DAYS.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The steamer Chatham was blown up this morning, but the results have not been examined yet.

LONDON, 28 2-53 p. m.

The blowing up of the Chatham has not seriously damaged the Suez Canal which will probably be cleared from the debris in four days.

The railway and sweet water canal are intact.

EXPEDITION IN EAST AFRICA.

A strong expedition is being despatched from Nairobi in the East African Protectorate against Nardi which is again giving trouble.

HEAVY STORMS ON THE EAST COAST.

MANY BREACHES ON THE RAILWAY.

STORM IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 28.

Information has reached Calcutta that, on Monday last, a disastrous cyclonic storm, accompanied by heavy floods, passed up the East Coast. So far as is known at present most of the damage has been caused to the East Coast Railway track and station buildings between Vizianagram and Sigadam. All the stations are in ruins and the signals are down and unworkable. The line is breached along a mile of its length between miles 468·15 and 467·15, the stations being Chicacole and Vizianagram. Very heavy floods also caused a small breach at mile 470·22. There are also two breaches between Garwadi and Vizianagram, one extending from mile 495·10 to 495·19 and the other from mile 499·22 to 500. The damage between Chupurupalli and Naupada is the most severe, and it is believed that the line cannot be repaired for some weeks.

All passengers and goods traffic are stopped between these stations and as far as Calcutta is concerned, Naupada is the limit to which booking is now extended. The force of the storm and flood was most apparent at the bridge between Garwadi and Vizianagram. The breach here extended on either side of the bridge for a distance of eighty yards. Both sides were washed away and the rails are suspended. The whole of the embankment has been washed away and the sleepers now appear as if they had been placed on rails fifteen feet above ground.

A moderate cyclonic storm passed over Calcutta at 9, this morning, from the east to the west, but did no damage. It has been raining here and blowing in fitful gusts all day and the weather is still cloudy.

POONA FOX HOUNDS.

LORD LAMINGTON WITH THE FIELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 28.

With a nice cool breeze blowing a field of over 40 including H. E. the Governor and a dozen ladies met the hounds to-day at the Ganeshkhind clock tower, but there was very little dew except on the banks of rivers. The hounds were taken straight to the Aundh ford and across the nullah and very quickly packed up in line of one of Dapuri Jacks on his way to the hills. At first he swung round towards Dapuri, but before reaching the river, changed his mind running left handed until he hit higher up and crossed near the village of Pimplegaum and climbed opposite the bank in full view of hounds when they were about half way across and as they swam they burst out altogether in a glorious chorus of music. Reaching the far side they took up his line at once and ran with great lead until they came to the railway. Jack crossed near Duba but being headed by some natives he recrossed and ran for some distance crossing a small tributary of Pauna he got in. The hounds forced him to leave this covert and he ran along the moist bank of a nullah. They lost no time in running into him just before he reached the river again and so finished him in a ripping good run of about 56 minutes. The brush was presented to Miss Brodie Mills who was on her sporting little mare well-known in Bombay and first time out with these hounds. His Excellency was good enough to take a pad as a moment of his last days' hunting, for this season, as he leaves Poona very shortly.

During the run a Jack had been seen creeping under a culvert on the old Bombay road. After the hounds had eaten every morsel of their first kill they were taken to look for the former and soon hit off his line. We were galloping hard over some dry undulating ground, but excellently going Jack ran for a nullah of the river, but pulled down before reaching it. Mr. Gilmour had a race in him and secured this brush. At this stage the sun was too hot to attempt any more hunting.

THE PARTITION AGITATION.

AID OF THE GODDESS KALI INVOKED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

Large crowds, mostly Bengalee students, visited the Kalighat temple to-day to invoke the aid of the goddess to avert the Partition Scheme.

THE CALCUTTA PRINTERS.

SUPPOSED ORIGIN OF THE STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 28.

The Bengalee compositors' strike is assuming wider proportions. They are now visiting the large private establishments with the object of inducing them to join. It is generally felt that this is the work of Swadeshi agitators and that the Government should take steps to prevent the condition of affairs which causes inconvenience and trouble to employers who have always dealt fairly with their men.

TRAINING FOR FIELD SERVICE.

PRACTICE TO CARRY FULL WEIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

The following order has been issued from Army Head-quarters here :—

As it is important that troops should be accustomed by practice in peace time to carry, besides their accoutrements, the full weight of ammunition which they would be required to carry on field service, the Commander-in-Chief considers it desirable that officers commanding British and Native Infantry Battalions should exercise their units periodically in carrying these weights. It is left to Commanding Officers to decide what particular form the weights should take, and there is no objection to the latter being paid for out of lead and cartridge case funds, but it must be understood that the State is to be put to no expense in this matter.

IMPORTANT MERCANTILE CASE.

COUNTERFEITING TRADE MARKS.

THE Karachi Sessions Judge, the other day gave the following judgment in an appeal case in which the appellants Maghanmal, Premdas and Ladho sought to set aside a conviction by the City Magistrate of Karachi, under sections 483, 485 and 486 Indian Penal Code for counterfeiting 'Char chap' and 'Phul chap,' trade marks, for having in his possession dies and stencils for counterfeiting those trade marks and for having in possession for sale, goods with the counterfeit trade marks. The facts briefly are these :—

The complainants (Messrs Graham and Co.) who are the sole agents in Karachi of Messrs Gossage and Son, who are the manufacturers of certain brands of bar soap, having noticed a falling off in their sales, caused an enquiry to be made which brought to light that similar brands of soap were being manufactured in Karachi by the Appellants. Before filing their complaint on 11th June 1905 they purchased some boxes of soap manufactured by the appellants through their agent Kadibhoy. After the complaint was admitted they sent one Basarmal to up-country, who made purchases of this country soap from Hyderabad, Tando Allahyar, Shadipali, Umerkote, Matiari and Larkana. On the day the process was issued, the Magistrate also granted a Search Warrant, and on a search being made of the premises of the appellants, 81 boxes of soap, dies stencils and two bars of soap with the trade mark of Messrs. Gossage and Son were seized.

Mr. Tahilram Khemchand, who has argued this appeal with his usual ability has taken the following objections to the judgment of the Lower Court :—

(1) That the evidence on record shows that there was a genuine dispute as to the use of these two trade marks viz. 'Char chap' and 'Phul chap,' and as such the matter should have been taken to the Civil Court and decided there.

(2) That the 'Charh chap,' trade mark is not associated with any particular individual.

(3) That the marks do not indicate the manufacturer.

(4) That the marks were in use before.

(5) That there is no similarity in the marks.

(6) That the 'Phul chap' was an open mark.

(7) That the sentences are unduly severe.

(8) That the costs allowed are not fair.

As to the first contention it is contended by the appellants that the bar soap has been manufactured in Karachi for the last ten years. It was first manufactured by one Hemandas Pahlajdas. On his death, the business was carried on by his brother Naru, who passed it on to one Lilaram Rupchand, and from him it went to Tahilram Gerimal and in Kati 1960 the business was taken over by appellant No. 1. Dies and stencils, &c. were received with this business. That all these men used both these marks which are the subject matter of the offence. That the "Char chap' has not been registered by Messrs. Gossage and Son. That as it was in use before, they had as much right to use it as Messrs. Gossage and Son. That instead of the appellants being guilty of infringement, the complainants have infringed their mark.

The defence has called a certain number of witnesses to prove these facts. I have gone through this evidence very carefully, and have come to the conclusion that this evidence is too vague and utterly unreliable. I will only take the evidence of Lilaram (witness No. 29.) As remarked above, he was in this trade before. The business used to be managed by Pahlumal. Directly the complainants came to know that Lilaram was selling soap with Char Chap' and 'Phul Chap' they served him with a notice. Lilaram admits this and says that his Manager (Pahlumal) went to see Messrs. Graham and Co., and that he was informed by Pahlumal that the Sahib of Messrs. Graham and Co. had no objection to the use of the marks. He admits that after 9th Akhar there was no further sale of soap with 'Phul Chap.' Now this fact can bear only one interpretation, viz that his Manager undertook not to sell any more soap with these marks. The reason given by Lilaram that this sudden stoppage was due to the dullness of the market is entirely false. Dullness might have affected the quantity, but it could not have brought about sudden stoppage.

Now, if the defence had been able to prove the facts which the appellants set out in their statement which they have put in then having regard to I. L. R. 31 Cal 411 (Emperor versus Bakullah Mallik) and I. L. R. 32 Cal 431 (Dowlatram versus King Emperor) and the remarks of their Lordships contained in them, I would have no hesitation in accepting the contention and coming to the conclusion that there being genuine dispute about the use of the trade marks, the matter, should be taken to the Civil Court to have the right adjudicated upon there.

Next it is contended that the 'Char chap' is not associated with any particular individual. This mark has not been registered. Notwithstanding this fact I have to see whether this particular mark has acquired any celebrity in the market and if it has so acquired then through whose action it has been brought about. It is not denied that the bar soap with this 'Char chap' is manufactured by Messrs Gossage and Son and it is also in evidence that during the last 3 years there has been an enormous trade going on here and elsewhere in this particular brand of soap. It will be fair to deduce from these two facts that this particular mark has acquired a celebrity and that it is the work of Messrs. Gossage and Son. Now if this be so, then they are not entitled to the protection they seek. In Gollins and Co. vs. Brown 3 K, and J. 426, V. C. Page Wood is reported to have said that "it is now settled law that there is no property whatever in a trade mark but that a person may acquire a right of using a particular mark for articles, which he has manufactured, to the exclusion of everybody else." Sir John Romilly, in Hall vs. Barrows (9 Jur. N. S. 483, also reported in 32 L. J. Chan. 548) gives his opinion on this point in more emphatic terms: "It is clear," he says, from a variety of decided cases that a manufacturer who has originally stamped his goods with a particular brand, has a property in his mark at law and can sustain an action for damages for the use of it by another. It is also clear that the Courts of Equity will restrain the use of it by another person."

Then again, it must be remembered that in law length of time is required to acquire a right to a trade mark.

Considering the two facts mentioned above in my opinion this contention fails.

Nothing particular turns upon the contention that the marks do not indicate the manufacturer. I have already remarked above that it has been proved that the particular brand of soap is manufactured by Messrs. Gossage and Son. It is also in evidence from the various letters put in that the complainants are the sole agents of Messrs. Gossage and Son and they import this brand of soap.

As regards the contention that the marks were in use before: whilst discussing the first objection I have already remarked that the evidence of the appellants on this point is altogether unsatisfactory. In connection with this point I may mention that this is not the first time the prosecution has been launched. Similar prosecutions were instituted against Ram Krishin, Lotia and Trumble and in all these cases the complaints were able to stop the sales.

Now I come to the important objection taken by the learned pleader, viz. that there is no similarity in the marks. Exhibit A is Messrs. Gossage and Son's bar of soap with Char chap The chap is a circle with the word En pee in it. Outside the circle the words are Grahams Liverpool There are four such chaps on this bar of the soap. Exhibit C is the appellants' bar of soap. The chap consists of a small circle. Inside this the word is trade mark with the hands of a clock. Outside the circle there is another circle with the words Karachi R P B L C T I in it. There are four such chaps on this bar of soap.

Exhibit E is Messrs. Gossage and Son's bar soap with the Phul mark The bar has a star at each end and also the words Flower Brand. In the centre of the bar the words are Gossage's Empress Pale. This mark has been registered It was registered in 1887. The words flower brand were added in 1902 and this addition to the mark was also registered. Exhibit G is the appellants bar of soap. There is a geometrical figure at each end of it and the words in the centre are 'Best Marble Bar Soap H P Bar Karachi.'

Now it is contended that the marks are not similar, and whoever looks at them properly is not likely to be deceived. This no doubt is correct up to a certain point. But I have to notice whether the class of people who use this soap are sufficiently intelligent to notice the dissimilarities which I have noticed and to which the learned pleader has drawn my attention.

The soap is used by dhobhis and lower classes of people for washing their clothes. This class of people are not the men who will notice the dissimilarities. Both go in the Bazar by the name of 'Char chap' and 'Phul chap.' So long as a customer of this kind notices the four chaps and the Phul chap he will rest contented, and especially when viewed from a distance they appear similar.

Then again, it will be noticed that the bars are of the same size and they are packed exactly in the same kind of boxes.

(Concluded on page 6.)

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

WELSH REGIMENT vs. CASUALS.

One could not help feeling a certain amount of sympathy for the Welsh Regiment in having come such a long way to take part in the Bombay Rugby Football Tournament after witnessing their game with the Casuals. For the Welsh, the most redoubtable Rugby football team in the whole of India to travel all the way from Quetta to play a game such as that witnessed last evening with the prospect of an equally poor game in the final was, we are afraid, an experience that they will not be anxious to renew, even though it means the retention of a cup which they have now won on some dozen occasions and which we think it is a pity that they cannot be allowed to keep altogether. Last year with the Gloucestershire Regiment and the Calcutta F. C. among the entrant teams some good games in the tournament were assured, but with both these teams absent on the present occasion there was never any likelihood that the Welsh would be in the least pressed in either of their two games. The tournament as far as it has gone can only be described as a failure in every sense of the term and last evening's game may best be compared with what a game for instance between Newport or Swansea and some weak Northern Union Club would be like if such a game were played. Had the Welsh known in time that the Gloucesters had scratched, it is doubtful if they would have travelled to Bombay this year. In searching for a reason for the paucity of entries this year it is probable that the fact that the tournament is not advertised in the upcountry papers has had a good deal to do with so few entries having been received. Every trooping season sees the arrival in India of several new regiments, some of which it is reasonable to suppose play the Rugby code, but few of these new regiments in the absence of any advertisements can know anything about the Bombay Gymkhana annual tournament. A most marked decline has been shown in the popularity of Rugby football throughout India of late years and there will be no prospect of a revival of interest if the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras tournaments continue to be run on their present lines. If a little of the energy displayed by the Rovers in connection with the rival code were infused into the Rugby Tournament the entries would be more satisfactory.

Although the Welsh team won by the substantial margin of two goals and three tries to nil, they lack in several essentials the combination, particularly in their three quarter line, that made them so famous in previous years. Their "threes" tackled and kicked well, but they were not so fast as last year's for instance, neither was their passing on the whole as brilliant and effective. Their halves played a clever game and the forwards were a keen hard working lot whose only fault was that they infringed the offside rule frequently, the Referee's whistle going constantly throughout the first half, especially for such infringements. The Welsh forwards overshadowed the opposing forwards at all points of the game carrying all the scrums and tackling so determinately that the Casuals' backs rarely had a chance of getting away. For all the Casuals, very few of whom had ever played together before, gave a much better exhibition than their most sanguine supporters could have looked for. Their forwards stuck pluckily to their work and their halves, although overran by the Welsh pack, fed the three quarters well whenever they had the opportunity. Still all things considered the Casuals were a badly beaten team when the whistle sounded for no side, and had the Welsh not played such a selfish individual game they would have won by a much larger margin. Time after time capital openings were thrown away by the tenacity with which each individual forward stuck to the ball instead of passing. The Casuals kicked off from the Cooperage end and for the first quarter although hard pressed did extremely well, their forwards working like trojans and their backs playing a really good defensive game. It was not until play had lasted eighteen minutes that the Welsh were able to register their first points, Davies, the left centre three quarter, taking a pass well and sprinting across. The try was not converted close on half time, Daly the left half, getting possession out of a scrum close to the goal line, scored the second try for his side which was converted by Jones. Crossing over with eight points to one in their favour the Welsh pressed continually. Ten minutes after the resumption of hostilities Howe one of the forwards got across, this try also being converted, A few minutes later the same player again touched down, but the major points were not added. Close on time a fifth try was obtained by Jones the kick again proving unsuccessful. A few seconds before the whistle sounded the cessation of hostilities, Lieut. Johnston-Smith of the Casuals received an injury to his back which necessitated his removal to hospital on an ambulance. The game ended as stated above in a win for the Welsh Regt. by two goals and three tries (19 points) to nil.

The following were the teams :—

Pte Plumb,	Back.	Lt Lockhard
Pte Daly	1/2 Backs.	Lt Holme
Pte Harris		J Gunn
Lt Montgomery	3/4 Backs	P F Fischer
Pte Davies		Lt Biggs
Pte Parsons		Lt Kenworthy
Pte Jones		Lt Johnstone Smith
Lt Williams	Forwards	J De Courcey
Lce Corpl Jones		Lt Gannon
Pte Thomas		C F Spencer
Pte Davies		C F Smith
Pte Howells		Lt Wilson
Pte Howe		Pte McLeod
Pte Stroud		T Ross
Pte Baldwin		M Nigel Jones

Referee—Mr. Hebblethwaite.

BIRTHDAY OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

YESTERDAY was the Birthday Anniversary of his Majesty the King of Portugal and the event was celebrated in Bombay by a reception at the Portuguese Consulate at which the representatives of all the Portuguese public institutions were present besides a large number of prominent Portuguese residents in this city. The clergy were represented by the Bishop of Damaun. H. E. the Viscount de Wrem was received in the hall to the strains of the Portuguese National Anthem played by the Victoria Band and after the usual compliments, Mr. Leandro Mascarenhas in the name of the Portuguese community in a congratulatory speech wished the Portuguese Sovereigns every happiness. In the evening a "Te-Deum" service was held at the Cathedral at Mazagon presided over by the Bishop of Damaun, and at night a dinner to which prominent members of the Portuguese Community in Bombay were present. All the Consular flags were hoisted in honour of the occasion and during the course of the day the representatives of Foreign Powers in Bombay visited the Doyen of the Consular Corps. The "Villar Ville" the residence of the Viscount was illuminated with Portuguese colours during the night and presented a pretty sight.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The competition for the "English Challenge Cup" (Cup value Rs. 50 presented by Major T. M. English V. O. (Bombay Vol : Rifles) took place at Ghat Cooper on Wednesday morning the 27th inst. The cup is to be won three times before it becomes the property of any member. The winner on this occasion turned up is Corporal A. G. Powell. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers. The following are the scores :—

Rank and Names.	Corps.	Score 900 yards.	Score 1000 yards.	Total.
Corporal A G Powell.	G I P Ry Vol	32	21	53*
Lce Corporal F E Otto	Do	28	19	47
Lce Corporal C H Lillywhite	Do	22	23	45
Cr Sergt Instr in Mky J H Downing.........	Bo Vol Rifles	21	23	41
Cr Sergt W Fry........	G I P Ry Vol	28	15	43
Sergt. Major R W Chapman...........	Do	18	23	41
Cr Sergt E T Dracott.	Do	25	14	39
Vol B Samuel...........	Do	19	11	30

* Holder of Cup and winner of the Bombay Rifle Club Silver Medal.

Extra spoons were held in connection with the above and were won as under :—

900 yards.

Corpl A G Powell, 32 Points, winner of spoon.

1,000 yards.

Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, 23 Points, winner of spoon.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY. SENATE.

REGULATIONS FOR EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, last evening, the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan presiding, when the draft regulations relating to the examinations in Arts were considered.

Mr. D. G. Padhye moved that the report of the Committee, submitting draft regulations, relating to the examinations in Arts be adopted. He said he wished that the same kind of procedure, which secured an easy passing of the report of the Committee at the meeting held on last Tuesday, would be followed that day namely that the report would be passed and the work of reforming it might be done at leisure thereafter. This report had been carefully considered by the Committee and he hoped would be accepted by the Senate. Its main features were that for a degree of B. A. two instead of three examinations should be held, each at the interval of two years and that the group of English and Indian History and Political Economy should be taken away from compulsory subjects, and the group of Roman Law and Juris-prudence and History from the optional subjects. He considered the changes were necessary in order to lessen the burden of studies on the students who were at present very much overburdened. In the whole of India, it was the Bombay University alone that had still adhered to three sets of examinations.

Principal Pranjpe seconded the proposition.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the amendments, which numbered about two dozen and which were intended against regulations 4 to 12. These regulations were as follows :—(4) That there shall be held two examinations after the Matriculation during the period of study for a degree in Arts :—5. That the intermediate Examination be held two years after the Matriculation. 6. That the following shall be the subjects of the Intermediate Examination :—(a) English, 2 papers, and composition, 1 paper. (b) Second Language (Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Arabic, French, Avesta and Pahalvi, Persian, German), 2 papers, (c) Mathematics—Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry. 2 papers, (d) Deductive Logic, 1 paper. (e) Physics, 1 paper (f) History, 1 paper. 7. That the B A Examination be held two years after passing the Intermediate Examination. (8.) That the following shall be the subjects of the B A Examination :—Compulsory.—(a) English, 2 papers, and Composition, 1 paper, (b) Second Language (Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Arabic, French, Avesta and Pahalvi, Persian and German), 1 paper.—Optional.—One of the following groups :—(a) Language and Literature. (b) Mathematics. (c) Physical and Chemistry. (d) Natural Science. (e) Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy. (f) History, Political Science and Political Economy. That the following be added to the existing regulations for the M A Examination :—That a candidate may take the M.A. degree in more than one subject. That the period of study for the Intermediate Science Examination shall be two years after the Matriculation and that the Examination shall include the following subjects :—(a) English, the same as at the Intermediate Arts Examination, (b) Mathematics, the same as at the Intermediate Arts Examination with the addition of Statics. (c) Physics. (d) Chemistry. (e) Biology. That the period of study for the Examination for the degree of B.Sc. be two years after passing the Intermediate Science Examination and that it shall include the subjects prescribed at present for the Examination for the degree of B.Sc. with such redistribution as is rendered necessary by the change in the periods of Examination, the Syndicate being requested to appoint a Special Committee for the purpose and to submit the revised courses to the Senate, (12.) That no oral Examination in Languages be held at any of the Arts Examinations.

Principal Selby had given notice of amendment for the omission of regulations 4 to 8 and 10 to 12 from the Committee's report and for the substitution of the present regulations for the Previous, Intermediate and B. A. Examinations and the Intermediate B. Sc. and the B. Sc. Examinations in their stead. Mr. Selby, however, withdrew his amendment in favour of one to be moved by Principal Sharp.

The Hon. Sir. Pherozeshah, M. Mehta had also given notice of his intention to move the following amendment :—That regulations 4—12 in the Report of Committee (E) be not approved, and instead there of the Senate resolves. 4. That the present Arts Regulations 9—59 about the B. A. and B. Sc. degrees be adopted as the new Regulations under section 25, sub-section 2, clause (o) of the Indian Universities Act.

Sir Pherozeshah said he had not touched the first three regulations proposed by the Committee, but he wanted to make an observation with regard to the recommendation of the Committee as to the limit of age fixed for candidates appearing at the Matriculation Examination. He was always of opinion that it was a mistake in their University Regulations that no age had been fixed. In his evidence before the Universities Commission he had distinctly stated that some limit should be fixed He was glad that the Committee had proposed the limit of fifteen years though he was in favour of fixing it at a still higher age. On looking at the amendment of which notice had been given by Principal Sharp he found that it went a little further than that of Principal Selby's amendment in asmuchas Principal Sharp asked for the abolition of viva voce examination for the removal of Roman History and General Jurisprudence and Roman Law from the optional subjects. It seemed to him that when two gentlemen like Principal Selby and Principal Sharp agreed on a matter of that sort, he must rest content with supporting them without giving his reasons He was quite willing under the circumstances to withdraw his amendment in favour of Principal Sharp's amendment.

The Senate allowed Sir Pherozeshah to withdraw his amendment.

Principal Sharp then moved his amendment, which was as follows:—(1) That regulations 4 to 6 be omitted and that the present regulations in Arts, 9 to 25 be adopted as the regulations under the Universities Act 2. That propositions 7, 8, 12 omitted, and that the present regulations in Arts 25—24 be adopted in their place, with the following changes: (i) In regulation 31 (p. 63 of the Calendar for 1905-1903) the omission of "(f) Roman History and General Jurisprudence and Roman Law," and of the two N B's which follow, (ii) In the same regulation (p. 64 of the Calendar) the omission of the paragraph "In each language ....the viva voce test." 3, That proposition 9 be omitted, and that the present regulations in Arts 52—59 be adopted in its place, with the following addition:—To regulation 56 add the words "On the same conditions a candidate who has already passed the examination may appear on a subsequent occasion in a different Branch," 4. That propositions 10, 11 be omitted and that the present regulations in Arts 35—51 be adopted in their place.

Mr. Sharp said the object of his amendment had been correctly stated by Sir Pherozeshah. It was intended to meet the feeling of the majority of the Senate that their current regulations should better be left for the present subject to any reform hereafter the Syndicate and Senate might make through ordinary course.

Principal Selby in seconding the amendment said he was strongly in favour of retaining Previous Examination. Properly speaking the subjects required for that examination ought to form part of a school course, but as it was not possible to teach them in their schools, they ought to be taught in Colleges. It was contended that the subject of History or some other subjects should be taken out from the B. A. course, because the present course was burdensome. He had taken the trouble to inquire among his pupils if that were so, and not a single man said that the present course was burdensome The general opinion among them was that a student of average ability did not only find time to study that course, but had ample time to spare to read some extra books. (Hear, hear.) As to the suggestion to remove History from the course, Mr. Selby thought that under the present political conditions every Indian student be made thoroughly acquainted with the history of the English life and English institutions, as the study of that subject produced a civilising effect upon the young student. On this ground he was not prepared to take away History and Political Economy from the B.A Course. There was also a notion among some that the business of the University was to specialise, There seemed to be a general idea that if one had special education it was bound to be thorough, and that a general education was apt to be superficial. He did not agree with that view. In his opinion a general and broad culture should precede specialization, but they knew that there was no University where a student could go for specialization.

The amendment of Mr. Sharp was then put to the vote and carried.

Some of the amendments against the first two regulations were then withdrawn and some were accepted, and the whole report thus amended was agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned to Wednesday next.

BAD crops, storms, and general depression of trade have reduced the poorer Italian agricultural population to a state of deep misery, out of which is gradually taking shape something like a war of classes, and an organised revolt of working agriculturists against the whole of the famous metayer system of which Mill and other British economists have written so much. The lands of Prince Doria and other proprietors in different parts of Italy have been invaded by mobs of desperate peasants, demanding sweeping changes in the contract between owner and cultivator. In some cases great damage has been done. In one district near Vercelli 825 families are reduced to a state of famine.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Australia's First Lady Barrister.

COLOURED UMBRELLAS.

FASHIONS IN SWEETS.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

ON Saturday at the parish church of Shere, Surrey, Mr. Colley Hume Grattan only son of the late Sir Edmund Grattan, at one time Consul-General at Antwerp, and of Lady Grattan, of De Vere-gardens, Kensington, was married to Miss Winifred Katherine Wyndham Barnard, youngest daughter of Sir Herbert Barnard, of 23, Portland-place, and Burrows Lea, Shere Guildford, Surrey. The officiating clergy were the Rev. J. J. Elkington, Warden of the House of Charity, Soho-square, and the Rev. F. C. Hill, rector of Shere. The church was very prettily decorated, and the service was fully choral. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a graceful gown of ivory-white satin, trimmed tastefully with very fine Honiton lace, presented by the aunts of the bride, Mrs. Edmund Wyndham and Mrs. Joseph Ward. The Court train was of ivory-white satin and chiffon with Honiton lace and a spray of orange blossom, and she wore a wreath of orange blossom, and white heather, and a little veil. The bride's bouquet was composed of white heather, lilies of the valleys and myrtle, and her ornaments included a diamond and pearl pendant, the gift of her father, and a turquoise and pearl brooch, presented by her sister, Miss Sybil Barnard, Miss Ethel Newnham, Miss Phyllis Waithman, and Miss Cecil Awdry acted as bridesmaids, and wore pretty dresses of white soft silk, with waist-belts of shaded pink ribbon, and white Valenciennes lace hats, trimmed with pink roses. They carried bouquets of pink roses and white heather, and wore pearl and amethyst necklaces, the gifts of the bridegroom. The bride's train was carried by Miss Veronica Paul, who wore a dress of white soft silk, and a wreath of white heather. The best man was Mr. Collins. After the ceremony, a reception was held at Burrows Lea. The honeymoon will be spent in Scotland. The bride wore a very becoming travelling dress of French blue voile, and a hat of white crinoline and Valenciennes lace, trimmed with blue ribbon and a white osprey.

Accounts of the admission of Australia's first lady barrister are to hand. The name in full is Miss Greta Flos Matilda Greig. The novelty drew a crowded court, many ladies being present. Chief Justice Sir John Madden and his colleagues of the Supreme Court in Melbourne signalised the occasion by smiling as they took their seats on the bench. After having been duly admitted with a number of male candidates, the Chief Justice, addressing Miss Greig conveyed the congratulations of the Bench and expressed the hope that she would be as successful at the Bar as she had been as a student. Miss Greig rose and bowed. Later in the day she made her first professional appearance, in an application on behalf of a branch of the Australian Women's Association. Interviewed as to the position and prospects of a lady barrister in Australia, Chief Justice Madden said that ladies entering the legal profession were certainly handicapped by nature and sex. Women were naturally more sympathetic than judicial, more emotional than logical. Besides, knowledge of the world was as essential to success at the Bar as knowledge of the law. Asked whether he had contemplated the possibility of a lady barrister becoming a judge, Sir John replied : "I see no reason why they should be denied the right to go as far as they can, even to the Bench. That is the logical outcome of their admission to the the Bar if they display there the qualities necessary to win such promotion.

IN our schoolroom days we used to have the maxim impressed upon us that speech is silver and silence gold. Much the same has recently been said to us apropos of our modern style of conversation. From our American cousins we have acquired the habit of incessant chattering, and, in consequence, nobody is ever worth listening to nowadays. People talk more now than ever they have done, and yet probably not one valuable thought could be expressed from a whole day's conversation of the average person. Of course, it may be maintained that the average person never did talk well ; but, then, time was when he or she did not deem it necessary to babble like the ceaseless brooks, and be prepared to chatter volubly at all times and in all places. That we say nothing would not so much matter, if we did not say it so often and at such interminable length. It would be a most excellent form of training if every person in a household were compelled to keep silence for an hour every day. Perhaps some scientific prober into the innermost recesses of our brains and souls could compute for us exactly how much nervous energy a woman exhausts in the course of an afternoon party, when she talks what our Transatlantic friends describe as "a blue streak" for a couple of hours. If we could only learn the value of silence we might utilise a great deal of this nervous energy now absolutely poured out in torrents of drivelling chatter, and save ourselves the expense of "restcures" and the discomforts of special diets. At the same time it is possible that, with more time to think, our thougts and our characters might better develop. At present we never give ourselves the chance to think, and if we are to be judged by our eternal talk, then truly are we in bad case.

The King has worn a green cloak at the Marienbad, and recent showers have brought forth some en tout cas of decided colours. So, without hesitation, those folk who will never be advised not to prophesy till they know are confidently assuring us that men will at last appear in bright-coloured clothes, and that the oft-promised umbrella of cheerful hue will drive the dismal old black specimen from our midst, thereby relieving some little of the depression of a thoroughly wet day. But of course nothing of the sort will happen, at least so far as umbrellas are concerned. Men are uncertain creatures but, the staid-looking umbrella will firmly hold its own against such giddy newcomers as those which certainly are to be seen just now at a few watering-places. After all, colour loses half its effect if the sun is not there to play upon it ; and when the rain is simply descending like a deluge, and a grey mist seems to envelop everything, blue, orange, emerald green, red, or purple umbrellas would not enliven the scene much more than the ordinary black variety. Indeed, one is inclined to think its dismalness would rather be increased than diminished by the sight of damp, coloured umbrellas trying, as it were, to look cheerful. Nothing appears more forlorn than soaked flags, and this is very much what the coloured umbrella would be like when wet. We should hate it, whereas our unpretentious, dark, serviceable old friend merely does its duty and comes in conflict with nothing.

Time was when a superstition was rife that women enjoyed "a good cry" when they went to the theatre. Unless their feelings were harrowed and their emotions stirred to the depths, they were not supposed to think a real evening's entertainment had been supplied. The stage, we have it on excellent authority, holds the mirror up to Nature. What conclusion are we to draw, therefore, from the recent assertion of a well-known actor-manager that people nowadays will have something at which to laugh, and something very much "up to date"? Must we infer that emotion and sentiment no longer appeal to us? Does, then, the stage mirror for us the frivolity of the age! If sympathetic interest is no longer essential to the success of a play, we can but conclude that we no longer have time or inclination to bother about the serious side of life. We have only time to be amused and to ponder allusions to social sins and topics of the moment. One is inclined to think that women would be as glad and ready as ever to have their sympathy roused and their emotions stirred if the chance were offered them. It is not that women can no longer cry, or that they must be continually laughing lest their spirits should altogether fail, but that they would rather be amused than ponder problems which have to do duty for the strong emotional play of the past.

Home life may be decaying, domesticity may be dying out, woman may be indifferent to the joys of maternity ; but, all the same, the needle is reasserting itself, and there are very marked indications that Beauty means to draw us with a single—to say nothing of a double—thread. Needlework, to put it in plain terms, is in vogue again. We shall not return to woolwork slipper-making, nor spend our time and ruin our eyesight "cutting holes in stuff and sewing them up again," as a man once described embroidery; but women, despite the attacks upon them by the half-penny press and the lady novelists, are really devoting considerable attention to needlework just now, and the nimble-fingered toying with pretty bright beads and fashioning quaint bags and rose-designed waist-belts bid fair to prove dangerously attractive in places where time permits them to ply the needle. A man is always attracted by the sight of a woman at needlework. She may be only engaged in the present fashionable pastime of bead-work—a craze of her great-grandmother—but all the same he likes to see her bury with her fingers engaged in what seems to him the fearful mysteries of converting impossible materials into pretty fal-lals. And women are once more returning to this dangerous weapon of fascination. The girl who wise in her generation at the present time will forthwith learn bead-work or some other art of the needle, and she can be certain of success as a snarer of hearts. Stitchery has ever been a national art, and perhaps we may be on the eve of a great revival of needlecraft.

Chocolate is the favourable and fashionable sweet at the present time. In this, of course, Switzerland was a pioneer, for she had utilised her water-power years ago, and was turning out smooth, fine descriptions of the nutritious delicacy. But this country has many advantages in her favour for the making of the best chocolate, first and foremost of which is that the best cocoa beans reach us, and that there are no more skilful blenders and roasters than are to be found here. Moreover, there is the great care that is exercised in all the stages of manufacture and perfect cleanliness. Mechanism is constantly improving, and, indeed, there are those who predict that in the near future we shall see even the more complex bonbons, as chocolate-encased pralines, nougatines, abricotines, and so forth, go through every process from the roasting of the bean to their disposal in a tasteful casket without once having been touched by the human hand. A few years ago it would have been deemed impossible to produce a loaf of bread or a penny bun under such conditions, yet in this exhibition one may thus witness every operation in baking, and that upon more than one system. Chocolate manufacturers admit their vast indebtedness to Queen Victoria, whose gift, so wisely selected, to the troops in South Africa, drew universal attention to its sustaining properties, and to-day no great physical strain or feat of endurance is attempted without its entering considerably into the dietary. Another fashion that is making rapid headway is that of having the sweets of a luncheon or dinner table tinted to carry out the colour scheme of the floral decorations. For such purpose the softer sweets of the order are usually employed and find most general favour. The colouring substances used by the leading manufacturers are now purely vegetable, and the most brilliant hues or the softest shades are equally to be had. Side by side, however with these delicate bonbons there exists still a huge demand for those of the boiled sugar order in rocks, barleysugar, fruit-flavoured "drops," and the like, which are thoroughly wholesome, and are preferred by many careful mothers to all other kinds for their children.

CRICKET AT POONA.

OWNERS vs. JOCKEYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 28.

A return cricket match, Jockeys versus Owners, was played to-day on the Gymkhana ground and resulted this time in a complete defeat of the Jokeys by one innings and 15 runs. Score :—

JOCKEYS,

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Hoyt, c and b Kavanagh	13	b Barrett	20
Taylor, b Kavanagh	2	not out	1
Southall, b Kavanagh	10	b Barrett	0
Foster, b Reynard	0	b Barrett	19
Tylor, b Barrett	20	c Wood, b Barret	19
Penton, b Barrett	16	c and b Cadogan	6
Barrett, b Barrett	20	b Barrett	1
Heeroo, c Cadogan, b Brarret	2	b Barrett	0
Mumford, c Reynard, b Codogan	9	b Reynard	0
Bennett, not out	1	b Barrett	1
Elliott, c Cadogan, b Barret	7	c Kavanagh, b Raynard	15
Extras	8	Extras	5
Total	108	Total	87

OWNERS.
1st Innings.

Badger, st Tyler, b Foster	54
Wood, c Heeroo, b Foster	4
Pike, b Foster	4
Kavanagh, st Tyler, b Barrett	8
Reynard, b Barrett	61
Meynell, b Barrett	17
Borrett, c Southall, b Foster	9
Cadogan, b Barrett	12
Hon Guest not out	7
Hopwood, st Tyler, b Barrett	19
Cooper, did not bat	
Extras	17
Total	212

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept 28.

There were 3,192 plague deaths in the whole of India last week, Bombay presidency reporting 2,354, Central Provinces, including Berars, 320. Madras presidency 227 and all the other Provinces only 291 amongst them.

NATIVE CAVALRY RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

The following modifications are sanctioned in the Native Cavalry Reliefs :—37th Lancers from Fort Sandeman to Loralai, 35th Scinde Horse from Quetta to Camp Babu Kach, 36th Jacob's Horse from Jacobabad to Quetta.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. F. J. Varley, M. A. (Oxon.), F. R. G. S, I. C. S, on return from leave, to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, B. A. (Cantab.) I. C. S., on return from leave, to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana.

The services of Captain d'A. C. Brownlow, Cantonment Magistrate, Karachi and Manora, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department with effect from the date of relief.

Captain W. T. Barry, on relief, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Karachi and Manora, relieving Captain d'A. C. Brownlow. Captain Barry is also to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Karachi District.

Captain Barry is further to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, other than the Presidency town of Bombay. He is also invested, within the limits of the Military Cantonments of Karachi and Manora, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits the value of which does not exceed Rs. 200.

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I. C. S., to attend the Agricultural and Survey Courses in Poona, for a period of six weeks from the 2nd October and on completion of the survey course, to be Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Southern Division.

Mr. Ganesh Hari Anjangaonkar to act as Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Southern Division, vice Mr. G. Monteath, B.A. (Cantab.), I.CS, pending relief by Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., or further orders.

Mr. H. L. Cross to be Fourth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. H. C. Mules to be Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust, vice Mr. R. P. Barrow, I. C. S.

License to solemnize marriages is granted to the Reverend J. M. Goheen of the American Presbyterian Mission in Western India.

Mr. H. G. D. Turnbull, B.A. (Oxon.), has been appointed Professor of English Literature, Deccan College, Poona.

The services of Mr. W. W. Smart, I. C. S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the 1st October.

IMPORTANT MERCANTILE CASE.

(Concluded from page 5.)

In L. R. 5 House of Lords pp' 508 (William Wetherspoon and another vs. John Carrie) the Lord Chancellor (Lord Hatherly) says "Therefore, there being everything else, which might be calculated in the case of an unwary customer to show that these goods are like every other starch goods, they being wrapped up in the particular covers which are ordinarily used in the starch business and he saying, All I want to look at is what is the name of it, when he looks down at the bottom and sees in large letters Glenfield he says, that is the thing, Glenfield Starch is the thing I am looking for. I do not remember the name of Mr Wotherspoon or of Mr. Carrie. I do not care about the name of any particular person, But I want Glenfield Starch. Therefore, it is in fact admitted that the designation Glenfield Starch is appropriated and it seems to me that the case is at an end; when once it has been shewn that a man going round and selling this starch gives it that name and asks people to buy it by that name."

"The first purchaser buys the goods for the very purpose of being able to sell them as Glenfield Starch, the means of doing so being put in his hands by his being furnished with goods with this label. I will not say in order that he may deceive, but it is a necessary consequence that he is enabled to deceive others by this means. There is evidence that this is an article sold by retail at the same price as the appellants' goods although it is bought at a less price from the Respondent in order that it may be sold. That is just the very case of all others in which the Court has constantly interfered to prevent that which is a distinct fraud."

These remarks are very pertinent to the facts of this case. An illiterate man comes and asks from a shop-keeper for a bar of 'Char Chap.' The dealer gives him one with the appellants' marks. He does not examine in detail, He only tries to satisfy himself whether there are Char Chaps on it. As soon as he sees 'Char Chaps' he is satisfied. Thus there is an opportunity of committing fraud and the inducement to do so is further furnished by the soap of this kind being cheaper in price than that of Messrs Gossage and Son.

In the same case Lord Chelmsford says at p. 519, "For the purpose of establishing a case of infringement it is not necessary to shew that there has been the use of the mark in all respects corresponding with that which another person has acquired an exclusive right to use if the resemblance is such as not only to show an intention to deceive but also such as to be likely to make unwary purchasers to suppose that they are purchasing the article sold by the party to whom the right to use the trade mark belongs." In this particular case their Lordships granted the injunction.

The learned pleader has drawn my attention to the case of Barlow "versus" Gobindram reported in I L R 24 Cal. at p 364. The principle laid down in that case is that the right of exclusive user of a name or a number as a trade mark is not an absolute and unqualified right, which would entitle the owner to prevent another person from using it under all circumstances. It is only when the use of that name or number deceives or is reasonably likely to deceive the public, that it can be interfered with or prevented. There must be a reasonable probability of purchasers being deceived, it is not enough to shew a mere possibility of deception. This case in my opinion supports the contention of the prosecution that the use of the Char chaps and Phul chaps has a reasonable tendency to deceive purchasers.

The case of Thomas Arthur Taylor versus Virasami Cheti and another reported in I L R 6 Mad. at p 108 is very near to the present case. There the defendants had closely imitated the trade marks of the plaintiff, and on this point Kernan, J. remarked as follows :—

"The last question is whether the defendant did not make use of the device of the five talwars' with the intention of using it to show that his own infer for goods, lower in price, were what was known in the market as Talwar shirting. If he did so, then his act was fraudulent and deceptive both as regards plaintiff and his rights and the public. I cannot think that the selection of the five Talwars and the placing of them in different position from that of plaintiff was accidental, nor can I think the selection of the lion and unicorn and the alteration from a shield and globe in plaintiff's trade mark to a clock and crown in the defendants mark was accidental. Both changes seem to be studied, and to evidence an intention to give the defendants' mark a general resemblance to that of plaintiff's without being exactly the same, but to give an unmistakable prominence to the distinguishing characteristic of the five Talwars with a view to have their goods to pass under the name of Talwar shirting. I can only infer that defendants acted designedly. A perpetual injunction must issue." Similarly, here in my opinion the appellants purposely used these trade marks with a view to pass their soap under the name of Char chap and Phul chap, which they knew had acquired a name in the market.

The case of Orr Ewing and Co versus Jhonston Co reported in L R 13 Chan Div at p 434 is also a case of resemblance. At p. 453 James L J remarks : "Now what could have been the only motive which can be suggested to a man of the world by a man of the world like defendent in doing that, but to do something which was likely to be mistaken for the plaintiff's goods which would be accepted by the customers of the man who had been in the habit of selling them as being a continuation of the same goods which he had been in the habit of supplying to them. It is not necessary for this case to decide that a man should wilfully use a part of the trade mark of his neighbour, that part so used being by the user of it calculated to enable his goods to be passed off for the goods of his neighbour. I am of opinion, independently of the mass of evidence which has been given in support of that probability that it was probable, and probable almost to a certainty, that the new ticket of the defendants would tend to enable anybody to represent those goods of the same character, proceeding from the same manufacturers, as the goods which had been formerly accepted with confidence under the mark which was a guarantee of the plaintiff's goods. It was calculated to do so."

In the case at p. 461 Cotton L, J, remarks as follows :—

"We must in dealing with a question of this kind, not look for minute differences, or even that which appears, when one hears the case argued thoroughly with a mind directed to the particular difference, in some respects substantial difference, but we must see what would be the effect upon the mind of the general class of buyers."

Applying this principle to the facts of the present case any opinion the appellants designedly selected Char chap and Phul chap and made as close a resemblance as possible to the trade marks of Messrs. Gossage and Son to deceive the public.

In re Worthington and Co's. Trade Marks, reported at p. 18 of L R 14 Chan. Div., the registration was refused, because it was thought that a purchaser might be misled. The remarks of Jessel M R are very interesting showing what attempts are made by dishonest traders "to get as near as they can to an old mark, which has acquired a great reputation."

The learned pleader has drawn my attention to several Indian cases, and after going through them I came to the conclusion that the appellants have been rightly convicted by the Lower Court.

Before going on to discuss the propriety of the sentence passed upon the appellants, I will just remark that there is no evidence that Phul chap, which has been registered, was ever abandoned by Messrs. Gossage and Son. Neither is there any evidence to show that it had become an open mark.

Some stress is laid on the fact that the complainants had given no notice to the appellants before filing their cases. I think they were rightly advised not to given any notice. If a notice had been given it is very likely that all dies, stencilles, &c. would have disappeared. In such cases promptitude is absolutely necessary.

The learned Magistrate acted rightly in not passing double sentences.

The question of the sentence, I have carefully weighed in my mind, and I am of opinion that such heavy sentences are uncalled for.

I maintain the convictions under sections 483, 485 and 486 I P Code and direct that appellants Nos. 1 and 3 do each pay a fine of Rs 100 under section 483 I P Code, Rs. 50 under section 485 I P Code and Rs 50 under section 486 I P Code. In all each of them to pay Rs 200.

I agree with the learned Magistrate that appellant No 2 deserves a severe sentence as being in this trade for a number of years he started the whole thing. I direct that under section 483 I P Code he pay a fine of Rs 200, under section 485 I P Code Rs 100, and under section 486 I P Code Rs 100. In all he should pay by way of fine Rs 400.

In default of payment of the fine appellants Nos 1 and 3 to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 15 days under section 483 I P Code, 7 days under section 485 I P Code and 7 days under section 486 I P Code Appellant No 2 to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month under section 483 I P Code, 15 days under section 485 and 15 days under section 486 I P Code.

I confirm the order made by the learned Magistrate under section 9 of the Merchandise Mark Act.

As regards the costs allowed the sum of Rs. 1,000 awarded by the learned Magistrate is excessive. Awarding of costs in such cases is discretionary with the Court and the discretion ought to be exercised very carefully. I reduce the costs from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 548-5-3 viz Rs. 500 fee paid to the Counsel and Rs. 48 5-3 paid to this clerk for copies, process fee, stamps on complaints, &c. Each appellant should pay one-third of this amount.

Balance of the fines and costs, if paid, to be refunded

HERE, THERE AND EVERY WHERE.

Dr. Schneider, a well-known physician of Moscow is reported to have discovered a medicine producing wonderfully curative results in connection with cancer, By its use Dr. Schneider has succeeded, in the course of a few months, in curing patients suffering from cancerous growths in the larynx, mouth, and stomach. The Russian Government has taken great interest in the discovery, and is constantly sending him new patients. A commission of four St. Petersburg physicians has also been appointed to observe and report on Dr. Schneider's treatment. The discovery, which will shortly be made public, will, it is alleged, open a new era for medical science.

Four hundred employees in the Cafe Martin, a prominent New York restaurant, have received notice that any one of them in the firm's employment for a year will, on getting married, receive a bonus of £20 and a further bonus of £10 at the birth of each child. Next week the assistant chef and a chambermaid are to be married, and will, therefore obtain £40 wherewith to start housekeeping. The proprietor states that he finds married employes better than single.

The latest "trunk" tragedy has occurred in Vienna. A tram-driver named Prugel made the acquaintance of a girl in his tramcar, and, although a married man with two children, he made love to her. Some time afterwards she begged him to marry her, not knowing that he was already married, and during the temporary absence of his wife, Prugel took the girl to his flat, where he brutally murdered her. Afterwards he packed her body in a trunk, and in the dead of night made his wife assist him to carry the trunk into the park.

In this report on the trade of Crete for the year 1904 Vice-Consul Lascelles says that the total trade amounted to £969 307, showing a decrease of £50,034 from that of the previous year. This decrease is due in the matter of exports to the failure of the olive crop, but in the case of imports to the fact that most of the leading merchants replenished their stocks in the preceding year. The United Kingdom, he remarks, holds the lead among the Great Powers in exportations to Crete.

Mr. Anthony Fiala who commanded the Ziegler North Pole expedition, expresses the conviction that the North Pole can be reached only in two ways. One method would be to send a very large expedition with ten ships, each acting as relay stations, and establishing a line of communication with a good and well-provisioned base. The alternative plan is the construction of a very strong driftship built of heavy steel to withstand all ice pressure. Such a vessel must be strong enough to crush the ice, must have very powerful engines, and possess a very large supply of stores.

Mr. A. L. Adams has bought in New York a piece of land upon which he will erect a remarkable building. It will be a hotel of forty-two storeys. The nominal builder is a corporation with a capital of £1,000,000, but Mr. Adams alone is the moving spirit. New York's present tallest building is the "New York Times" building, which is 125 feet lower than the projected height of Mr. Adam's hotel. The new building will be capable of receiving 2200 guests. It will have 500 rooms, with baths, innumerable suites for every purpose, dining and ball rooms on the top floor, and on the bottom Turkish swimming baths, with attendants from the Hamman Baths in Paris and the Khedival Baths at Cairo.

It seems that there are a great many Americans in Europe who, have been waiting for some time, and are likely to wait some time longer, to be restored to their homes. The number of American visitors this year has been unprecedented, and the steamship companies cannot possibly take them all back again as quickly as they would like. The companies "turn away money from the doors," as theatrical managers are fond of saying. Last week thirteen steamers left Havre, and Dover, and Liverpool for America, and nearly all the passengers had booked their places ealy this year. Two or three holders of first-class tickets have gone home in the steerage. Business seems to have been pressing. It is said that one man was offered a bed in the captain's cabin on board a German ship for £170. "I am not called Galley," he said; "I prefer to 'blow' the money in Europe."

MM. Bertillon and Mouquin purpose, it is said to send a suggestion to all the great banks of the world that every client should be forced to add to his signature a thumb-mark for identification. No two thumb-marks of human beings it is true have ever been found exactly alike, but it does not seem impossible that an observant and patient person could secure the authentic thumb-mark of any person he wished and once secured it could no doubt be reproduced. In any case if we have to thumb our endorsements in a French bank, it is to be hoped that the method of identification will be rapid as one has to spend two much time in French banks as it is. M Bertillon is certainly clever enough to provide for that. For what strange proposals is not M Galley indirectly responsible

The famous snail of Burgundy is so greatly reduced in numbers that the demand for it in the restaurants cannot be adequately supplied. The General Council of the Department of the Cote d'Or has, therefore, asked the prefect to authorise a close time for snails between April 15 and July 15. On the prefect replying that he had no power to make such an order, as the snail is not game, the council expressed the hope that measures will be taken to carry out their proposal.

By the terms of the convention between the United Kingdom and the United States, respecting extra territorial jurisdiction in Zanzibar (published) to-day, his Majesty agrees to empower the competent British Courts to exercise jurisdiction over subjects of the United States the same as over British subjects, the citizens of the United States to have all rights and privileges in such Courts accorded to British subjects.

In a letter which was laid before the Liverpool City Council on Wednesday, Mr. T. Stirling Lee, the sculptor, begs to be allowed to finish the decorative work on the front of St. Georges's Hall, stopped through reasons of economy. My. Lee says he would like to complete his life's work before he is too old, and expresses the hope that if the council does not respond some citizen will give the £1000 a year for six years necessary. He asks that a curious contradiction may be excused—viz, that an artist should plead for a city and his work, and not that the city should be desirous for the artist to finish its greatest public building.

The Mayer of Swindon for some time past has been allowing an unemployed workman to live in one of his houses almost rent free. The man has repaid this kindness by wilfully damaging the property. It was found that he had pulled down part of the staircase, and when spoken to about the damage he cooly replied that he wanted a fire and had to get the wood somewhere. At the local police court he was fined and ordered to pay the expenses and damage.

Major Pringle, in his official report to the Board of Trade on the railway accident at Waverley Station, Edinburgh, on June 27, when a train ran into the buffer stops says that the mishap was due to the continuous brakepipe being closed. Major Pringle says that the case proves the additional risk incurred by railway companies, even when the same type of continuous brake is used, by varying the details of brake equipment instead of standardsing them.

The Inspector of Explosives has an interesting reference on the workman's turned-up sleeve in his report just issued on a Belle Vue accident. It is difficult, he says to persuade the British workman that it is possible to work without turning up the sleeves, it is, no doubt, the natural inclination of anyone who desires to make strenuous effort. In a building where the risk is chiefly one of fire and not explosion, and where it is possible, that protection from fire may save life, this question becomes of the first importance. Much depends on the amount of skin area that is destroyed, and any provision that can reduce this is an advantage. In the presents case a man had both his sleeves rolled up and he was thus for more severely burnt than he would otherwise have been. If the British blue jacket, the "handy-man" per excellence, can achieve apparent impossibilities with his sleeves tightly fastened round the wrist why should it be found so difficult to charge a few fireworks without baring the arms to the elbow !

Jealousies between Germanism and Gallicism are not yet quite at rest in the Reichsland. There was being performed in the Summer Theatre at Strasburg, a piece entitled "La Vivandiere," of which the incidents are laid in the wars of the French Revolution. The flag of the first Republic is displayed surrounded by French soldiers of the period, and there is a couplet sung in glorification of the tricolour. The play had been acted at Hamburg and Cologne with great success, and no objection had been raised to its production at Strasburg. Such a tumult of applause greeted it on the first night, however, that the authorities took alarm and insisted upon a degree of bowdlerisation that was almost farcical. The tricolour was changed for the Dutch flag, and the conflict was suppressed. Then the play went smoothly on before empty houses.

MOTORING.

"If you want a thing well done you must do it yourself" is an aphorism which applies emphatically to motoring. It is indeed deplorable what little reliance can be placed upon the average mechanic or agent, even those accounted most trustworthy, writes the "Westminster" Motor critic. Is it a matter of having an accumulator charged? He is an optimistic person who assumes that the thing has been done properly. Give them as much time for the operation as they like, and the job will still be scamped and rushed as often as not—with effects only to be discovered when the car is on the road and the delinquent is unhappily not at hand. Take again the simple process of vulcanising a patch on an inner tube. How seldom is this done really efficiently? If the job is done properly a tube so treated should be made as sound as a new one. In point of fact, however, the repairs so effected are too often not a scrap more useful or durable than the ordinary patches applied by hand.

Or consider yet again the condition in which new cars are sometimes sent out. In a case within the knowledge of the writer a 16-h.p. two-cylinder car of a well-known make was recently delivered in a condition which necessitated its proud possessor spending the best part of a week in tuning her up before she was ready for the road and in genuine running order. Among other little details all the valves required grinding in, while hardly a nut on the car did not require the application of a spanner. How makers can be so blind to their own interests as to send out cars in this condition it passes the wit of man to understand.

The travelling workshop is the latest idea. If your car has come to grief, whether in London or the country, you have only to ring up, or send a wire to, the head office of Messrs. Panhard and Levassor in Regent street and a specially constructed break-down car, equipped with all the appliances for effecting any sort of repairs, and accompanied by the needful expert, will start forthwith to your relief. It seems a capital scheme—though perhaps only a firm of Messrs. Panhard and Levassor's repute could institute such a development without eliciting comment more caustic than polite; yet it must obviously be recognised that even the very best cars are liable to derangement at some time or other. To Mr. Harvey du Cros is understood to belong the credit of this novel idea.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" Sept. 28.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Bulakhi Bapuji Trivedi to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of Viramgam Dhandhuka and Gogha in the Ahmedabad District vice Mr Hari Vinayak Sathe resigned

Mr J E Husbands I C S to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of Nadiad and Matar in the Kaira District vide Mr Bhaskarrao Ramchandra Heblikar resigned

Mr Bhaskarrao Ramchandra Heblikar to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of Anand and Borsad in the Kaira District vice Mr J T Scotson I C S resigned.

Mr Bulakhidas Bapuji District Deputy Collector to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Boards of Viramgam Dhandhuka and Gogha in the Ahmedabad Distrint vice Mr Hari Vinayak Sathe resigned

Mr Bhaskarrao Ramchandra Heblikar District Deputy Collector to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Boards of Anand and Borsad in the Kaira District vice Mr J T Scotson I C S resigned

Mr J E Husbands I C S Assistant Collector to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Boards of Nadiad and Matar in the Kaira District vice Mr Bhaskarrao Ramchandra Heblikar resigned.

Mr P G Gokhale acting Head Karkun is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Sangolas in the Sholapur District vice Mr R R Rege resigned

Mr Sakharam Hari Tagare, Mamlatdar is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Bhusaval in the Khandesh District vice Mr Digamber Dalaya resigned

Mr Bhalchandra Keshav Modnimbkar acting Mamlatdar is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Indapur in the Poona District vice Mr Dattatraya Ramchandra Limaye resigned

The election of Mr Dinkar Ganesh Patwardhan Mamlatdar as Vice President of the Taluka Local Board of Erandol in the Khandesh District vice Mr Vaman Gangadhar Gokhale resigned is approved

Mr Vinayak Ramchandra Sane Mamlatdar is nominated a member of the Taluka Locanl Board of Sinkheda in the Khandesh District vice Mr Kutubuddin Abdullamiya resigned

The election of Mr Laxman Bagaji Goge Mamlatdar as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Niphad in the Nasik District is approved

The following gentlemen are appointed to be nominated councillors of the temporary Municipality of Gaddguddapur taluka Ranebennur in the Dharwar District :—Mr J Monteath I C S Assistant Collector Second Division President Azam N G Nadgir Mamlatdar Ranebennur Vice-President Mr Murtinaik bin Sannepnaik Halgeri Mr Venkannaik bin Shrinivasnaik Halgeri Mr Martandbhat Mudri Mr Ningapaya bin Martandapaya and Mr Chikko Nagesh Vargeri

Mr Parwatgowda bin Kallangowda of Tuppad-Katti to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Nuvalgund in the Dharwar District vice Mr Nagangowda Hanmantgowda deceased

Mr K R Panjikar Mamlatdar of Gokak to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Gokak is the Belgaum District vice Mr N G Nadgir resigned on transfer

Mr Narayan Anant Nadkarni to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Honavar in the Kanara District vice Mr G V Datar

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 28th SEPTEMBER.

Bhatinda.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants continue to show more improvement. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants ready for picking.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Cotton plants ready for picking.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Amraoti.—Showery. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants showing bolls. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. Cotton plants could scarcely look better. Food-grains doing well.

Jalgaon.—Unusually hot. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls. Cotton healthy. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton cultivation 25 per cent. more Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Barsi.—Drought still continues. Seasonable. Cotton plants shedding bolls. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Mornings cold and dewy. All crops suffering from too little rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 28th SEPT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen over the whole area, the rise having been brisk in Berar the Central and United Provinces and at Masulipatam. It is above normal along the Coast from Karwar northwards as far as Karachi and below it elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—An excess of from 5° to 9° above normal is noticeable in the day temperature at several stations in the Madras Presidency, over the Deccan and at Deesa and Bhavnagar Para, and a defect of 6° to 9° in Berar and the Central Provinces. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Belgaum

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in Berar, the Central and United Provinces, Central India, Kathiawar and over Cutch.

Rain.—Only nine stations report rain, the heaviest falls recorded being about half an inch at Agra and Khandwa and about a quarter of an inch at Nagpur, Akola and Madras.

Weather.—The isobars indicate unsettled weather to the eastwards of Masulipatam in the Bay. Only scattered rain is likely here and there.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

The approximate traffic return of the Parsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (21'59 miles open) for the week ending 23rd September 1905, were Rs. 2,118 being an increase of Rs. 855 than the corresponding week of last year. The total receipts from 1st Jan. to 23rd September 1905, amount to Rs. 1,75,416 being an increase of Rs. 5,223 over the corresponding period of last year.

Corsica is in danger of ruin at the hands of its own sons. The chestnut forests of the island have for ages been the crowning glory of its mountains and valleys, just as at least once in its history they were its salvation by offering to its army of defence at once a secure fastness and a means of sustenance against invaders. Now disafforestation is in active progress on every hand, and over wide tracts the weeds are disappearing, leaving the hills and dales nothing but bleak wastes. Saint-Saens, and others interested in Corsica utter strong protests against this shortsighted devastation, which, besides destroying the attractions of the island as a resort for tourists, removes the most effective protection against ruinous landslides on the mountain slopes under the action of winter torrents.

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Milk Crust, Tetter, Ringworm, and Scalled Head, and Every Form of Torturing, Disfiguring Humours from Infancy to Age,

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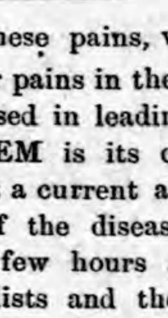

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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

THE death of plays as well as of men will sometimes get announced in the papers long before the the event. It might have been with the best intentions that a number of gentlemen recently recorded the death of musical comedy; but the death had not taken place, and that is where their information was weak. Musical comedy is very much alive. It is so alive at the Lyric Theatre, under the name of "The Blue Moon," that it bubbles over with a surplus vitality which must be most disconcerting to its mourners. There never was such a lively musical comedy as "The Blue Moon. So anxious was Mr. Robert Courtneidge that his production should be true to the type, that he packed it up with more irrelevant and "irresponsible" liveliness even than musical comedy is capable of carrying, and a lot of it has had to be cut out. And still it is the maddest and the merriest and the most "alive and kicking"—yes, and kicking!—of the whole tribe. There are more numbers in it than musical comedy has ever been known to hold in one specimen; and to hear what the dresses cost is to wonder how and when the management is to get the production money back. Mr. Willie Edouin has never had so much to say Mr. Walter Passmore so much to do, Mr. Courtice Pounds so much to sing as there has to be said, done, and sung by them in The Blue Moon. It is the queen of musical comedies, and it looks very much like registering a record reign.

It is popular history that Mr. Willie Edouin is always at his best in a part of a bamboozling entertainer of the travelling order, and so we see him at the Lyric as Moolraj, a juggler and marriage broker, who disguises his New Cut nativity in the strips of cloth and leather of an Indian magician, and seeks to become wealthy—wealthy enough, as he puts it, to be able to have goldfish for breakfast every morning—by selling Types of Indian Beauties to men in want of wives. The deal of his heart (a deal which does not come off) is the arrangement of a marriage between a gorgeous Indian Prince, whose name is of no value to anyone but the owner, and a singing girl called Chandra Nil, which being interpreted means Blue Moon. Add to the failure of this arrangement the success of another—to wit, the betrothal, after prolonged opposition of Chandra Nil to the only man worth singing beautiful love ballads to, Captain Jack Ormsby—and one has the rders of the story. In the case of The Blue oon these might be called beams—though would not be robbing Mr. Walter Passmore?

on the shoulders of this most energetic and rceful of comedians fall an astoundingly pro- s share of the evening's business. In the of his professional career, which began very Mr. Passmore has trained himself to most from singing in a church choir to playing o in a theatre orchestra; and it is well that fully equipped with a variety of talents, entered the stage door of the Lyric to part of Private Charlie Taylor. He and ie Moore together represent between them more of the actual brightness of The Blue any other person or couple of e piece, and it is conceivable that he Lyric moon would provide a much lipse than was recently presented nt community by the sun. Their Miss Madge Lessing's Coliseum success, ittle Girl, Good-bye," is one of the most triumphs of the entertainment; and on ght of the piece perhaps the visitor in the o laughed the loudest at the parody was ing herself. There are generally three nt pairs of lovers in musical comedy, and Robert Courtneidge's production the rule been forgotten. It is fortunate that it has or the remembrance of it introduces to us in yn Ormsby and Bobbie Scott a couple of vers, who, by the freshness and neatness of their work, make a most agreeable impression on the mind. These are Miss Billie Burke, who is not new to London, and Mr. Fred Allandale, who is.

Mr. Robert Courtneidge may be heartily congratulated upon his new prima donna. (Is one permitted to call the leading lady of a musical comedy by so, dignified and academic a name?) Sneaking as it were into the Lyric with her shoes off, she has burst upon London as a perfect surprise. The inscription on the programme, Chandra Nil . . . Miss Florence Smithson meant little enough to the audience when she made her appearance early in the first act. By the time the act was over it meant a good deal. Here was a little girl from the provinces making a triumphant entry into London stageland, as was the case with Miss Evie Greene, without drum, trumpet or cymbals or even as much as a tin-whistle. With nothing to herald her she walked wonderingly upon the stage in her pretty and most picturesque costume of Indian embroideries to an accompaniment of dead silence, and with her song Blue Moon, composed by Mr. Howard Talbot, sang herself at once into the hearts of her delighted hearers.

Miss Smithson, who is a gift to us from musical les—being the daughter of the proprietor he Mcthyr Tydvil theatre—was the Cin- of last winter's pantomime at the Grand e, Glasgow; and by the management of this she is engaged for next Christmas. The new ne, Mr. Harold Thorley, who plays, as in al comedy a baritone always must, the leading lover, has had a lot of stage experience in tralia, and it is likely, from the reception he received at the Lyric that he will have a lot re in London. We have not yet heard the best of voice, for even on the day before the production The Blue Moon his throat was being patched up a specialist. Full of melody, of taking "business," of beautiful women in beautiful dresses and of a variety of other things all conducive to the achievement of hundredth and two hundred-and-fiftieth nights, The Blue Moon is a production of which Mr. Courtneidge, who put The Duchess of Dantzic on the stage, has every excuse to feel proud.

"De moon may shine, but a lighted knot am mighty handy!" The old negro proverb is an apt enough one to quote in reference to the tactics of Mr. Robert Courtneidge who, satisfied as he must feel that 'The Blue Moon' is destined to shine at the Lyric for many months to come; is not the sort of man to risk being left in the dark by emergencies. In face of the success of his Lyric piece, it seems almost ridiculous even to dream of the one that is to follow it; yet his next effort will be of so uncommonly interesting a kind that it is impossible to refrain from making slight allusion to it. Mr. Courtneidge's next move is the story of Tom Jones treated operatically. To turn this into a musical comedy would be something like an act of sacrilege—besides, the composer is no other than Edward German. Imagine the picturesqueness of Tom Jones artistically put on the stage in the form of light opera! And imagine, too, how interesting will be a singing Tom, a singing Sophia a singing Molly Seagrim, and a singing Blifil! They are all fine characters for a musical play, and the dress and the architecture of the period of the famous romance are things for the costumier and the scenic artist to revel in. To say more of this at present might bring one under suspicion of desiring the eclipse of the Moon.

It is good news to hear that Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Maude, who have been having and giving a splendid time in Dublin for the horse show season have decided to appear before very long in a new play written by the author of Beauty and the Barge, Mr. W W Jacobs. There is no contemporary dramatist with more humour and humanity in his pen than this splendidly-built and bright-eyed though grave-looking, young man from the Post Office Savings Bank, and the stage is very much the better and the richer for his contributions. To witness him as a play wright and to read him as a novelist is to picture him (if you do not happen to have seen him in person) as a bluff and hearty body in rough serge and oil-skins, with a great love for the sea, and a patronising tolerance for the land, as a kind of platform to push off to sea again from after an enforced absence from its glorious hospitality. His Many Cargoes suggests this, and so does his A Skipper's Wooing. But Mr. Jacobs loves the sea only from a distance.

Before he sought and found and did immense credit to the occupation of a clerk in the Post Office Savings Bank, during which experience he saw his very first story shine forth from the columns of the Post Office Magazine, Mr. W W Jacobs did his best to become on friendly terms with the rolling main from the deck of a coasting vessel. He had a notion at that time of becoming a sailor, and he worked very conscientiously at the preliminaries for this service, but somehow or another perhaps the novelist-playwright could better explain the reason it happened that when he put his foot on land after this trial voyage he determined to keep it there, and to cherish the sea, or the joys of being on it, merely as a memory. So it was not as many people suppose it to have been from any long or close association with the working life of the sailor that he came to write about the life of sea-going men. He drew his characters mostly from his memory of the time, when he lived as a lad on a Thames side wharf.

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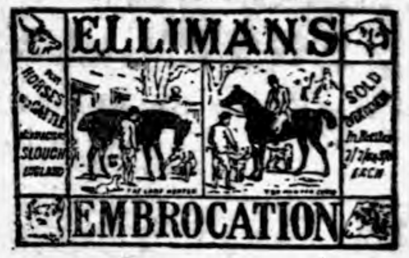

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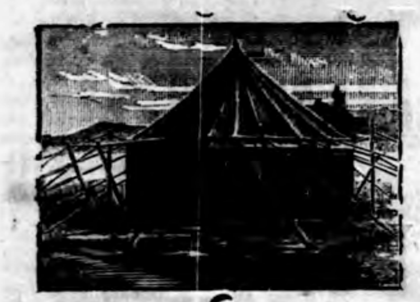

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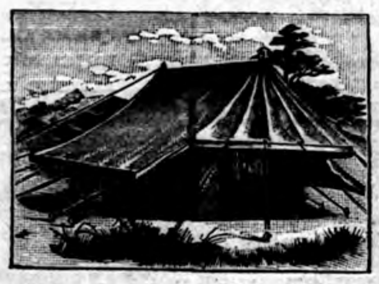

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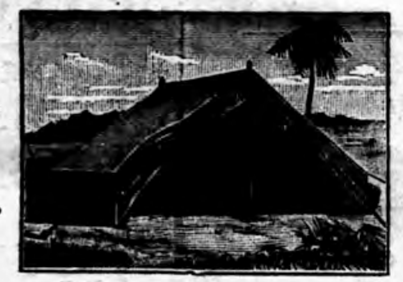

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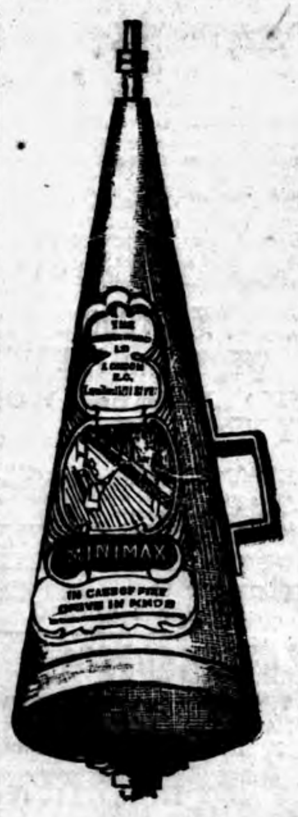

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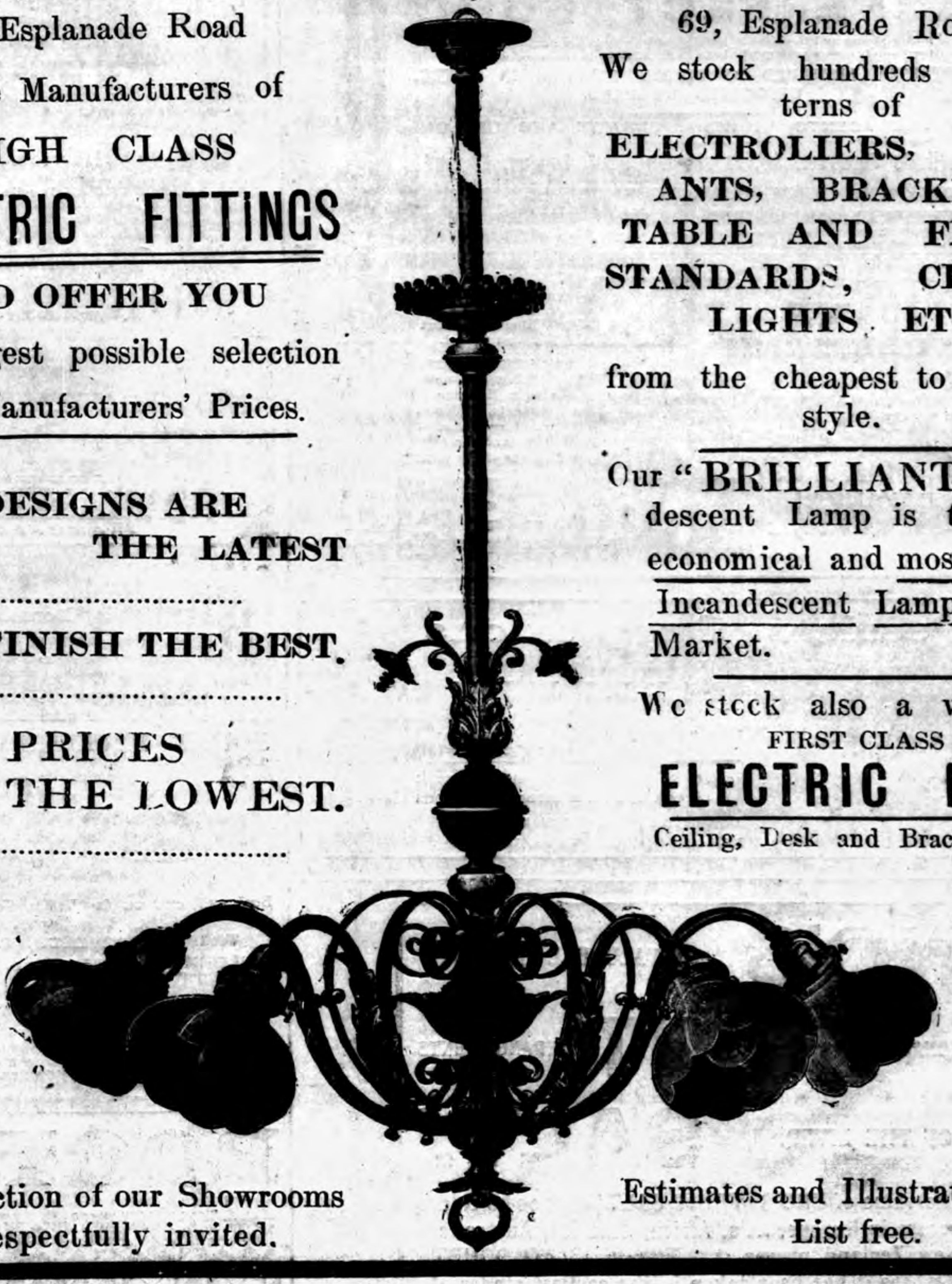

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